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AND VOLUNTEER
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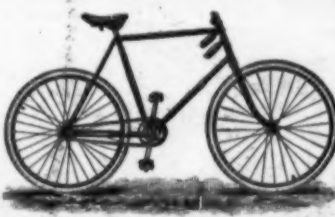
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ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

GRADUATING CLASS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, 1895.



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|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Duncan, | 7. Schulz, | 13. Pritchard, | 19. Davis, | 25. Ames, | 31. Pearce, | 37. Hawkins, |
| 2. Parker, | 8. Creden, | 14. McBroom, | 20. Augustin, | 26. Cavanaugh, | 32. Miles, | 38. Bigelow, |
| 3. Smith, M. F., | 9. Bugge, | 15. Charles, | 21. Springer, | 27. Simmons, | 33. Hutton, | 39. Sills, |
| 4. McGrew, | 10. Sturtevant, | 16. Nissen, | 22. Herron, | 28. Siviter, | 34. Payne, | 40. Lewis, |
| 5. Smith, F. W., | 11. Gurney, | 17. Watson, | 23. Dixon, | 29. Howland, | 35. Stanley, | 41. Richardson, |
| 6. Conrad, | 12. Darrah, | 18. Mitchell, A., | 24. Nuttman, | 30. Fleming, | 36. White, | 42. Arnold, |
| | | | | | | 43. Smith, H. E., |

GRADUATING CLASS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, 1895. (See next page.)



TO THE GRADUATES OF 1895.

We make our bow this week to the young gentlemen of our national academies, and extend to them the congratulations of this season of budding epaulets and blossoming trees. May the leaves gather in good season on their barless shoulder straps, and the single and the double stars some day shine refulgent there. May they not be so overweighted with the learning they bear from the Academy, and the wisdom bestowed upon them by graduating boards, without money and without price, that they cannot enjoy to the full the festivities of the joyous day that witnesses the donning of new uniforms, and the untrammelled appearance in all the glory of "cits." These and a thousand other good wishes from the Army and Navy Journal, attend the presentation on another page of the likenesses of the two graduating classes. If the way before them seems long, let them remember that all the Admirals now on the active list of the Navy passed from middies to commanders within a dozen years, and some of them in ten years, and that the longest period any one of the graduates of the Military Academy now on the active list of General officers of the Army had to serve for his stars was but little over eight years. Wesley Merritt was transformed from a 2d Lieutenant of Dragoons into a Brigadier General of Volunteers in three years, and into a Major General of Volunteers in less than two years more. Such is the value of military education when the country has urgent need of military service.

The graduating class of the Naval Academy will have no difficulty in securing commissions. There are good reasons for believing that a number of line officers will be ordered before Retiring Boards before June 30, so as to give some of the line cadets a chance to go into this branch of the service. At present there are only seventeen vacancies in the line. There are twenty-five in the Engineer Corps. As the class only numbers forty-one members, it will be seen that there is already a sufficient number of vacancies for them. It is said at the Navy Department that at least eight officers of the line may be called up before boards, and of this number four are considered as being certain to retire. This will make at least twenty-one vacancies in the line. The remainder of the cadets will have to avail themselves of the vacancies in the Engineer Corps. These, by recent act of Congress, are available for the members of the graduating class not in the Engineer Division. The West Point graduates are not so fortunate. Only twenty-nine vacancies now exist, and from present indications only three more will occur between now and June 30. There are no line officers who have been recommended for retirement, but there is a probability that some will be ordered before Retiring Boards, and will be placed on the Limited Retired List before graduation day. The existing vacancies are as follows: Cavalry—Three in the 6th Regt., one in the 7th and one in the 9th. Artillery—One in the 1st Regt., one in the 2d Regt., and one in the 3d Regt. Infantry—One in the 3d, two in the 5th, three in the 9th, three in the 12th, one in the 14th, one in the 16th, two in the 18th, three in the 20th, one in the 21st, one in the 22d, one in the 24th and one in the 25th.

GRADUATING CLASS NAVAL ACADEMY.

We give on our second page the portraits of the handsome young gentlemen who this year graduate from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. They number forty-one in all, though but thirty-eight of them appear in this group picture. Of the forty-one eleven are in the Engineer division. We give here a short sketch of each man. The number against his name shows his position in the picture.

1. Worth Bagley, no nickname, was appointed from North Carolina. He soon displayed great skill as a football player and was made full back on both the Academy and class teams. He played full back in the three great West Point games of '91 at Annapolis, '92 at West Point, and '93 at Annapolis. In all these games he made himself famous, his playing being compared by all the newspapers throughout the country with that of the great college full backs. It was he, in fact, that really won the game for the Academy in the fall of 1893, for the score stood 4-4 when it came to him to kick goal within a few minutes of the end of the last half; the goal was a very difficult one to kick and the opinion was general that he would miss; but he didn't miss, and on the contrary won the game by a score of 6 to 4. He also played on the class baseball team, the championship team of the interclass contests. He won the Auxiliary Athletic Association medal for long punt in '93. He was Cadet Chief Petty Officer his first class year.

14. Frank Pardee Baldwin, nicknamed "Chicken," was appointed from New Jersey. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year and three-striper of the first company his first class year.

23. Philip Michael Bannon, nicknamed "Mike," was appointed from the same district of Maryland, in which the Naval Academy is situated. He was short stop on the Academy base-ball nine and played on the scrub football eleven. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year and three-striper of the second company his first class year.

15. Cassius Bartlett Barnes, nicknamed "Barty," was appointed from Oklahoma. He played first base on the Academy baseball team for three years. He is one of the most popular men in his class. He was a cadet petty officer his first class year.

8. Kenneth Marratt Bennett, nicknamed "Kiss me," was appointed from New Jersey. He is very popular with his class. He was a cadet petty officer his first class year.

— Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, nicknamed "Breck," was appointed from Kentucky. He is a son of Inspector General Breckinridge of the Army. He played football as right end on the "hustlers" or scrub team, and also on the class team. He also played several games on the regular team.

Besides being secretary and treasurer of the Naval Academy Athletic Association, he was manager of the baseball team. He was by far the best fencer at the Academy during his time and very often gave the fence-

ing instructors some trouble in parrying his foil when he had a "set to" with them. He was also an excellent boxer. He was the first petty officer of the second company his first class year.

5. Frank Hardeman Brumby, nicknamed "Four Hundred," was appointed from Georgia. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year and Cadet Lieutenant and Commissary his first class year.

2. Henry Varnum Butler, Jr., nicknamed "Benjie," was appointed from New York. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year, and three-striper of the fourth company his first class year.

22. Arthur Tremaine Chester, nicknamed "Kid," son of Commander C. M. Chester, U. S. N., was appointed at large. He entered with the class of '94, but obtaining sick leave soon after entering, he was obliged to drop back to his present class. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year, and two-striper of the second company his first class year.

29. William Reynolds Cushman, nicknamed "Reddy," was appointed from New York. He was promoted his first class year from a cadet petty officer to Cadet Chief Petty Officer.

25. William Christopher Davidson, nicknamed "Davy," was appointed from South Dakota. He was a fine football player, playing half back first on his class team, and then on the regular Academy team. He played half back in the West Point game of 1893. He was a one-striper his first class year.

18. Walter Rockwell Gherardi, nicknamed "Jerry," was appointed at large. He is a son of Rear-Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year, and two-striper his first class year.

27. William Gerard Groesbeck, nicknamed "Smiler," was appointed from Ohio. He stood 2 in his class every year, and was the second senior petty officer his second class year. His first class year he was three-striper of the third company.

— Michael James McCormack, nicknamed "Mickey," was appointed from Michigan. He was a fine all round athlete, playing both football and baseball, and being the swiftest runner in the May sports. He played right end on the regular Academy football team, of which he was captain, and held this position in the West Point game of '92, which was won by the Naval Academy. He played in the field on the baseball team. He was a fine boxer. His second class year he was a cadet petty officer, and one-striper his first class year.

28. John Robert Monaghan, nicknamed "Mike," was appointed from Washington. He played baseball on the class team which won the interclass championship, and also on the regular Academy baseball team as fielder. He was first petty officer of the fourth company his first class year.

10. James Joseph Raby, nicknamed "James J.," was appointed from Michigan.

He played half back on the Academy team for two years, but never played a West Point game. He was a two-striper his first class year.

Joseph Draper Sayers, Jr., nicknamed "Dad," was appointed from New York, but his home was in Texas. He was a cadet petty officer his first class year.

6. Stuart Farrar Smith, no nickname, was appointed from Pennsylvania, and is son of General "Baldy" Smith of historic fame. He stood facile princeps over all his classmates each year, and was made four-striper of the battalion his first class year. He was also the senior second class petty officer his second class year. He was manager of the football team.

32. William Harry Standley, no nickname, was appointed from California. He played third base on the Academy base-ball nine for four years, and was captain of it his first class year. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year, and Cadet Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Battalion his first class year.

26. Motohiko Takasaki, nicknamed "Taki," was appointed from the Empire of Japan and would have graduated with his class this year; but desiring to take part in the Chinese war then going on, he obtained permission from his government to withdraw from the Academy about the first part of March, and is now back home for the first time in eight years.

13. David Wooster Todd, nicknamed "Skinny," was appointed from California. He was first petty officer of the first division his first class year.

12. Samuel Curtis Vestal, nicknamed "Shanks," was appointed from Indiana and was two-striper of the first company his first class year.

9. Albion James Wadhams, no nickname, was appointed from New York, and is son of Lieut. A. D. Wadhams, U. S. N. He was two-striper of the fourth company his first class year.

36. James Erling Walker, nicknamed "Jew," was appointed from North Carolina and was first petty officer of the third company his first class year.

3. Edward Howe Watson, nicknamed "Squirrel," was appointed from Kentucky, and is son of a naval officer. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year, and a first petty officer his first class year.

Engineer Division.

37. Thomas Murrill Dick, no nickname, was appointed from South Carolina. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year, and Cadet Passed Assistant Engineer his first class year.

38. Edward Howard Dunn, nicknamed "Uncle," was appointed from Connecticut. He played football to some extent, being quarter back on the class team and playing several games on the regular team.

31. Ernest Frederick Eckhardt, nicknamed "Tuffie," was appointed from Wisconsin.

33. Frederick Newton Freeman, nicknamed "Kid," was appointed from Indiana.

20. Daniel Mershon Garrison, nicknamed "Jo-Jo," was appointed from New Jersey.

34. Franklin D. Karns, nicknamed "Dutchy," was appointed from Ohio. He had a fine physique, and on every "field day" surpassed every one else in putting the shot and throwing the hammer breaking the record for both. He was also a fine football player and played on the regular team for two years, taking part as guard in the West Point game of 1893.

24. Charles King Mallory, no nickname, was appointed from Tennessee.

25. Newton Mansfield, nicknamed "Dickey," was appointed from Ohio. He was a cadet petty officer his second class year.

4. John Francis Marshall, Jr., no nickname, was appointed from Texas.

16. Darwin Robert Merritt, nicknamed "Dar," was appointed from Iowa.

30. James Proctor Morton, nicknamed "Sam," was appointed from Missouri.

11. Charles Henry Walker, no nickname, was appointed from Massachusetts.

Newt Hamill Hall, nicknamed "Steer," was appointed from Texas. He was a cadet petty officer his first class year.

Rufus Z. Johnston, Jr., nicknamed "Zebedee," was appointed from North Carolina. He was a cadet petty officer his first class year.

John Valentine Klemann, nicknamed "Dutch," was appointed from New York. He was a cadet petty officer his first class year.

21. Orlo Smith Knepper, nicknamed "Spot," was appointed from Pennsylvania, and is brother of C. M. Knepper, Ensign, U. S. N. He played football a little, being quarter back on the scrub team. He was a cadet petty officer his first class year.

7. Harris Laning, no nickname, was appointed from Illinois. He played football as center on the scrub team. His second class year he was a cadet petty officer and wore two-stripes his first class year.

We intended to publish a description of the graduates of the Military Academy similar to the one we give of the Naval Academy, but it had not reached us up to the time we went to press. We expect to publish it next week.

GRADUATING WEEK AT WEST POINT.

A circular has been issued to the graduates of the Military Academy informing them that the next annual meeting of the Association of Graduates will take place in Room No. 101 of the Academy Building, at 2.30 P.M., Monday, June 10, 1895. The Graduating Hop will be held Tuesday evening, June 11, and the closing exercises of the graduating class will take place on Wednesday morning, June 12. In consequence of the inconvenience of serving a regular dinner, the Executive Committee has decided to have a collation (as has been done the past two years) in Schofield Hall, at nine o'clock in the evening of the day of the meeting. The cost of the collation will be \$1.25 apiece. All graduates who expect to be present at this collation are requested to notify the Secretary of the Association as soon as possible, in order that suitable arrangements may be made. There will be three class reunions this year, the classes of '70, '75 and '80 having decided to meet at West Point during graduating week. From present indications there will be more graduates present than have been here since the Thayer Monument was unveiled in 1883.

The purpose of Gen. Cullum, as expressed in his will, is now in process of being carried out. Bids for the construction of the Hall will be opened May 15. The contractors are expected to complete the building by December 1, 1895.

Two of the vacant divisions of Cadet Barracks will be fitted up with a number of beds, where graduates can have sleeping accommodations from Saturday, the 8, till Thursday morning, the 13 of June, in case the hotel is overcrowded. Graduates who expect to use these beds are requested to bring their own towels; all other conveniences will be provided in the rooms.

The Executive Committee of the Association are O. H. Ernst, P. S. Michie, S. M. Mills, W. P. Edgerton, S. E. Allen. Prof. E. W. Bass is Treasurer and Lieut. Charles Braden U. S. A., Secretary.

The class of 1855 will also hold a re-union June 12. Of the seventy-eight Cadets who entered the Academy with this class only thirty-four were graduated with it. Four others, however, including Gen. Forsyth, now commanding in California, secured their first commissions later on. Of those living, Gen. Ruggles, Adj. Gen. of the Army; Col. Breck and Col. Bennett alone remain in active service. Gen. Comstock and Col. Elliott of the Engineers having recently retired, and Gens. Lewis Merritt and W. W. Averell of the Cavalry and Col. Lazelle are on the retired list. Five members are in civil life, including the distinguished Union Generals Gregg, Webb and Turner, also Francis T. Nicholls, formerly Governor, and now Chief Justice of Louisiana, and President Shoup of the University of the South. Gen. Comstock stood at the head of the class. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel and Gen. Van Camp, respectively, second and third, head the list of the twenty dead, half of whom fell in battle. The late Gen. Hazen of the Signal Corps was also a member of the class. Five joined in the Rebellion against the United States, viz.: Frederick L. Childs, Francis R. T. Nicholls, Francis R. Sharp, John R. Church and Robert C. Hill.

There was an acceptance test of projectiles representing two lots of armor-piercing shells for the 13-inch guns of the coast defense battalions on Wednesday last at the Indian Head Proving Ground. The shells comprised the sixth and eighth lots delivered by the Carpenter Steel Company. Each shell weighed 1,100 pounds. No all-steel plate being available, Commo. Sampson directed that a 12-inch Harveyized plate be used in the test. The first shell, one of Group 6, was fired with a velocity of only 1,475 feet per second. This velocity was not sufficient to permit the projectile to penetrate the plate. The shell broke up after penetrating but 6 inches, the head welding fast. A shell representing Group 8 was then fired with a velocity of 1,810 feet per second. It penetrated plate and backing, and was recovered in excellent condition. Another shell from Group 6 was fired with a velocity of 1,675 f. s. This shell pierced the target, and was found in the butt with its point fused. It was somewhat set up, and had a longitudinal crack. The lots of shell will probably be accepted.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has extended the time limitation of the contract of the Pneumatic Gun Company for supplying three pneumatic dynamite guns, to be placed in position at Fort Winfield Scott, until Oct. 27 next. When this time limitation expires the trial of these guns will be conducted. The guns are similar in all respects to those which have been placed at Sandy Hook to guard New York from an enemy. The emplacements for them at Fort Winfield Scott have been completed. The 15-inch dynamite gun is now in position, and the remaining two 8-inch guns will shortly be fixed in their emplacements.

The Engineer Corps, and, in fact, the whole Army, is very much interested in the succession to Gen. Casey as Chief of Engineers. Gen. Casey was placed on the retired list by operation of law on Thursday last, he having on that day reached the age of 64 years. Secretary Lamont and the President have had several conferences on the subject of appointing an officer to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Casey's retirement. It is said that they have selected an officer, but who he is cannot be definitely learned. Col. William P. Craigbill, No. 3 on the list of Colonels in the Engineer Corps, is believed to have the best chance of securing the appointment. Col. George H. Mendell and Col. Henry L. Abbot, both his seniors, retire in a few months, and there are good reasons for believing that their early retirement will be a bar to their promotion. Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson, in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, is spoken of for the appointment, wholly on account of the President's warm friendship for him. The chances, however, seem to be in favor of Col. Craigbill, and little doubt is felt that he will be the successful candidate.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th U. S. Art., paid a short visit to Fort Adams, R. I.

Maj. C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., left Omaha this week on a brief trip to Niobrara, Neb.

Mrs. Harrison returned to Fort Adams, R. I., this week from a short visit to New York.

Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff spent this week at Tallahassee in camp with the Florida Militia.

Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf., left Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., May 5, on a seven days' leave.

Lieut. Carl Koops, 10th Inf., left Fort Reno, Okla. T., for the East, to spend May and June on leave.

Maj. Lewis Johnson, who was retired from active service April 26 last, is at Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, A. D. C. to Gen. Forsyth, stationed at San Francisco, is East on a few weeks leave.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., this week from a short visit to Washington, D. C.

Col. J. F. Kent, 24th Inf., under his recent promotion, changes base from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Bayard, N. M.

Miss Katharine C. Nash, niece of Maj. and Mrs. E. G. Peche, 6th Cav., sailed May 4 for an extended trip in Europe.

Lieut. W. H. Mitchell, 2d Art., has entered upon duty as Instructor of Gymnastics for the troops at Fort Adams, R. I.

Capt. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf., and Mrs. Sharp, have rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, from a pleasant visit to Topeka, Kan.

Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Pembina, N. Dak., for duty with Capt. Mott Hooton's Co. E.

The next Army retirement for age is that of Col. Judson David Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster General, on May 16.

Lieut. F. D. Webster, 6th Inf., expects to leave Fort Thomas, Ky., on Monday next, May 13, for the East, to rejoin about June 10.

Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., on a short leave from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was a visitor in Chippewa Falls, Mass., this week.

Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., on a visit home from the U. S. of Colombia, is a recent guest at the Chevy Chase Inn, Chevy Chase, Md.

Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector General, and family, have arrived safe and sound in San Francisco, and received a hearty "welcome back again."

Miss Marie Schenck left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week for New York, where she will visit friends at Fort Schuyler and West Point.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., was called from Fort Warren, Mass., to Pittsburgh, Pa., early this week by the serious illness of his mother.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., has left Fort Bayard, N. M., to spend a portion of the summer on leave, for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Robertson Honey, 4th Art., of Fort McHenry, Md., is visiting in Baltimore on few weeks leave, and will rejoin towards the end of May.

Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art., has taken temporary charge of the Adjutant's Office at Fort McHenry during the absence on leave of Lieut. R. Honey.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff and Lieut. J. Conklin left for Fort Warren this week, after ten days spent very pleasantly with friends at Fort Adams.

Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, R. Q. M., 4th Art., has taken charge of subsistence matters at Washington Barracks, D. C., in succession to Lieut. C. P. Townsley.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, visited Fort Warren, Mass., May 3, and was received with due honors and ceremonies.

Col. Richard Lodor, 2d Art., paid another visit to Fort Warren, Mass., this week, and was hospitably received by Commandant Sinclair and his officers.

The retirement of Maj. F. M. Crandal, 3d Inf., will promote Capt. Thos. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf., to Major, and 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Steele, 18th Inf., to Captain.

Lieut. R. F. Gardner, 3d Art., a recent arrival at Key West Barracks, has entered upon the duties of Post Adjutant, in succession to Lieut. Kenneth Morton.

Gen. Wade Hampton, who will visit Charleston, N. C., soon, will be received by a military escort, in spite of the rumor that this demonstration would be opposed.

Capt. Christopher Harrold, U. S. A., has returned to Portsmouth, N. H., from a trip to Florida, and he and family are now residing at the Hodgson House in that city.

Capt. L. W. Crampton, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., for some time past the senior of his grade, is due in Denver, Col., in a few days to be examined for promotion.

Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., on leave from the Northwest, is visiting at 130 West 123d St., New York City, and called on friends at Governor's Island this week.

Col. Samuel Ovenshine, 23d Inf., is closing up his affairs at Fort Sheridan, and is soon due at Fort Clark, Texas, to take command of the Post and of his regiment.

Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., rejoined at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., early in the week from a pleasant, but short, visit to New York City and Governor's Island.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Powell, Jr., 15th Inf., was relieved from duty at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., May 5, and after a leave of absence will join his new regiment at Fort Sheridan.

San Antonio was looking forward this week to the arrival of Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., from his horseback ride from Wingate, to which we have heretofore referred.

Mrs. Clothilda Henrietta Hay, widow of the late Adm. James Beckford Lewis Hay, R. N., who died at Cannes, April 21, in her 81st year, was also the daughter of an Admiral.

Capt. Geo. Rublen, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., now closing up his business in Detroit, is expected in Washington, D. C., in a few days, en route to El Paso, Texas, his new station.

"Casey's Scouts," Troop L, 8th Cav., are of the past, those left being discharged at Fort Keogh last week. Gone are the familiar Strange Owl, Lone Wolf, Bear Black, Yellow Fox, Lento Mouth, Big Nose, Grasshopper and others of that ilk, and the places (in the Regular Army) that knew them shall know them no more, at least in a military capacity.

Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., has taken command of Co. C, of his regiment, at Fort McPherson, Ga., during the absence of Capt. T. F. Forbes, who is to spend May, June and July on leave.

Lieuts. L. C. Andrews and A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., returned early in the week to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from an interesting ride, for the purposes of military observation, to Montpelier, Vt.

Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art., is looking after the Ordnance Dept. at David's Island, N. Y. H., during the absence of Lieut. A. Slaker on the Regimental Board of Examination of Gunners.

A portion of the daily press is reviving a previous rumor that Gen. Henry Kyd Douglass, of Maryland, is soon to marry Mrs. Sartoris, the widowed daughter of the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

Herbert Welsh, well known for his work for civil service reform and the education of the Indian, is about to establish a weekly journal in Philadelphia in the interests of municipal reform.

Gen. John J. Coppinger has been identified with the 23d Inf. for seventeen years, and it is needless to say the regiment will give him a proper "send off" when he leaves Fort Clark for Omaha.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. James Powell, Captain, U. S. A., retired, residing at 1000 Main St., Peoria, Ill., reached his 64th birthday on May 12, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Chaplain R. W. Springer, U. S. A., who leaves Fort Thomas, Ky., towards the end of May, on a month's leave, will, writes a correspondent at the Post, bring a bride with him when he rejoins.

Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf., was expected to arrive in San Francisco this week to join his regiment at Angel Island, Cal., from which he has been absent on detached service, since August, 1890.

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Tompkins, are expected East in a few days, and will spend a portion of the summer at Vineyard Haven, Mass., and join at Fort Leavenworth, by Sept. 1.

Lieut. Geo. W. Kirkman, 1st Inf., was married May 2, in St. Paul's Church, to Miss Grace Goodyear. The married couple are now on a short tour, and will join at Benicia Barracks, Cal., about May 22.

Governor's Island residents are well pleased that recent changes bring Lieut. Godfrey Macdonald, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Macdonald, a little nearer the East, and their relatives, from Fort Grant to Fort Riley.

Dr. John E. Summers, Jr., son of Col. J. E. Summers, retired, and a rising young gentleman in his profession, was married April 24, at Omaha, to Miss Laura Hoagland, daughter of Mr. Geo. Appleton Hoagland.

The marriage of Miss Kate Grace Chaffee, daughter of Col. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. A., and Mrs. Chaffee, to Lieut. Geo. French Hamilton, 9th Cav., is announced to take place at Fort Robinson, Neb., on June 12 next.

Under recent orders, the commissioned circle at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will soon be added to by Capt. R. F. Bates and O. B. Warwick, and Lieuts. J. C. Gregg, W. F. Grote and P. Whitworth, now at Fort Bliss.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav., has been assigned to the command of the troops which are to go from Fort Myer and Washington Barracks to Gettysburg early in July next, to attend the unveiling of the statue of Gen. John Buford.

Among those who made addresses at the recent banquet at Chicago of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., whose topic was, "Evolution of the American Soldier."

Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., will be parted with with sincere regret by his many friends in San Antonio, where he and Mrs. Wheaton are exceedingly popular in civil as well as in military circles. Denver is to be congratulated.

A marriage which recalls comrades of yore, is that recently at Dover, N. J., of Mr. Vandyke Piper, son of the late Capt. Jas. W. Piper, 5th U. S. Art., to Miss Edwinna D. Stockton, daughter of the late Lieut. Edward Dorsey Stockton, 1st U. S. Inf.

A distinguished speaker will address the veterans at the Pacific Branch of the Soldiers' Home, as usual, this year, says the Los Angeles "Times," and the choice has fallen upon Col. James G. C. Lee, of the Regular Army, stationed at San Francisco.

Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., and the cavalry and infantry troops to be under his command at Memphis during the Interstate Drill and Encampment, May 11 to 21, arrived in that city this week, and were accorded a most hospitable and hearty reception.

The transfer of Gen. Brooke to St. Paul takes from Omaha one of our best known singers, Mr. Fred Abel, who is Gen. Brooke's Secretary, says the Omaha "Excelsior." The Mozart Quartette, of which Mr. Abel is first tenor, are inconsolable over the prospect.

Lieut. Chas. P. George, 16th Inf., an efficient officer of twelve years' service, has been appointed Regimental Adjutant in succession to Lieut. Chas. R. Tyler, whose term has expired. We published last week Col. Penrose's commendatory order in the case of Lieut. Tyler.

Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, after a pleasant, though short, tour of duty in the Q. M. G. O., Washington, D. C., dating from May, 1894, now goes to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty with Col. A. F. Rockwell, Depot Q. M. in succession to Maj. John Simpson, who goes to St. Paul.

Lieut. G. S. Greene, U. S. A., who resides at Morris-town, N. J., celebrated his 94th birthday May 6, a family dinner being given on the occasion at the residence of his son, Col. F. V. Greene, in New York. Lieut. Greene was graduated from the Military Academy seventy-two years ago.

In an article entitled, "Should War be Abolished?" published in the May number of the "Arena," Mr. E. P. Powell, the well known scientific publicist, raises the question whether peace under certain conditions of internal corruption and political abuse is not more to be feared than war.

Maj. James B. Horner, Capt. Charles Curie, Sergt. Thomas Stapleton and Judge J. C. J. Langbein, of New York, members of the 19th New York Vols. (Hawkins' Zouaves), visited the battlefield of Antietam May 4, to select a site for the monument which is to be erected and dedicated Sept. 17.

A Washington correspondent states upon the very highest authority that the statement given publicly that Mrs. Blaine secured the appointment of Col. Coppinger to be Brigadier General is without foundation. Mrs. Blaine did not write, nor did any one for her family, any letters to the President, nor did she call on him in person to speak for her son-in-law. The President, so the correspondent asserts, appointed Gen. Coppinger solely upon his record, and that Gen. Coppinger was not himself an applicant for appointment.

Two out of the four Police Commissioners of the City of New York, as constituted this week by the Mayor, are graduates of the Military Academy, Col. Frederick Dent Grant and Major Avery Delano Andrews. The other two, Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew D. Parker, are well known public men.

Col. W. H. Forwood, Maj. C. K. Winne, and Walter Reed, and Capt. H. O. Perley, Medical Dept., U. S. A., the delegates to the American Medical Association, which held its annual meeting in Baltimore this week, received a hearty welcome from their civilian associates and spent a profitable and enjoyable time.

Lieut. J. A. Dapray, has, as heretofore noted, succeeded Lieut. J. K. Thompson as Regimental Adjutant, 23d Inf., the latter being on duty as Acting Adjutant until the former rejoins from leave. Gen. Coppinger, in relieving Lieut. Thompson, pays a high compliment to that officer's merit and ability.

Capt. John Brown, Jr., a son of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, died on Thursday night at his home on Put-in-Bay Island, in his 74th year. Capt. Brown was a man of rural tastes, whose life was passed quietly. He engaged in fruit raising, producing a good many grapes, none of which, however, he would sell for wine making.

Gen. Howard, in a lecture on Gen. Meade's campaign, delivered in Pittsburgh last week, took occasion to say that incorrect newspaper statements were being made relative to his criticisms of Gen. Meade. He said: "I have never said anything disloyal about Gen. Meade. I could not, because I never entertained any sentiments of that kind."

The will of Gen. John Newton, filed this week, appoints his widow, Anna M. Newton, sole executrix, and leaves her all his estate, without qualification or reservation, having confidence that she will at the proper time and in the free exercise of her judgment make a just and proper disposition of the estate, which, it is stated, is not large.

A Vermont paper, referring to the recent transfer of Lieut. C. C. Jameson, 15th Inf., to the Ordnance Dept., says: "Vermont is well represented in the Ordnance Corps of the Army, and Capt. Smith, of St. Albans, Lieuts. Pierce, of Burlington, and Jameson, of Standard, are all gentlemen whose services will bring credit to their native State."

Hon. James Mills Woolworth has been elected Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of Nebraska, recently organized. Among other officers are: Lieutenant Governor, Lieut. John Taliaferro Thompson, U. S. A.; Maj. Charles Frederick Humphrey, U. S. A., is one of the Council. Mr. Woolworth is the father-in-law of Capt. Guy Howard, U. S. A.

Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf., commanding Fort Thomas, in relieving Lieut. G. A. Detchmندی, 1st Inf., from duty at the Post, by reason of his promotion from the 6th to the 1st Inf., expresses in an official order "his best wishes for Lieut. Detchmندی's future welfare and prosperity, and takes pleasure in commending him to the Colonel of the regiment to which he is promoted."

Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., in relieving Lieut. C. J. Bailey as Regimental Quartermaster by expiration of tour, expresses his regret, and commends his efficient and satisfactory performance of duty. Lieut. Albert Todd, as we have before stated, succeeds Lieut. Bailey, who has been transferred to Light Battery E at Fort Sheridan, but attached to Battery A at Fort Hamilton for duty.

At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Col. G. H. Gillpatrick was re-elected Commander; Maj. J. T. Haskell, U. S. A., was elected Senior Vice; Capt. Cyrus Townsend, Junior Vice; Capt. Eben Swift, 5th U. S. Cav., Recorder; R. J. L. Weaver, Treasurer; Registrar, B. Rockwell; Chancellor, J. W. Steele; Chaplain, Post Chaplain George Robinson, U. S. A.

A Fort Bayard, N. M., correspondent says: "Upon the receipt of news that Col. Zenas R. Bliss had been appointed Brigadier General, the band of the 24th Inf. formed in front of the General's quarters and played several of his favorite airs. Telegrams congratulating the Colonel on his appointment have been pouring in by the score. San Antonio is to be congratulated that so fine an officer is to be stationed there."

A Leavenworth despatch says: "A number of the student officers who are soon to graduate, are preparing to go abroad, under the direction of Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th Inf., Assistant Instructor in the Art of War. They hope to visit Waterloo, Sedan, Borny, Mars La Tour, Gravelotte, Woerth, Spicheren, Weissenburg, Essling, Wagram, Austerlitz, Koenigsgratz, Jena, etc. Lieut. Reichmann will spend part of the summer at his old home abroad."

Army officers lately registering in New York City are: Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Metropole; Col. J. F. Head, Gillespie House; Capt. J. Allen, Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, Holland House; Lieut. J. B. Cavanaugh, Grand Union; Lieut. Lotus Niles, Lieut. J. R. Williams, Lieut. C. DeW. Willcox, Capt. W. G. Fitch, Gen. E. A. Carr, Grand Hotel; Maj. C. T. Greene, Continental Hotel; Col. J. W. Powell, St. Cloud; Capt. E. B. Savage, Hotel Imperial; Maj. D. Madden, Sturtevant House.

The reunion at Hadley, Mass., the birthplace of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, of the 3d Army Corps, on May 7, in memory of that distinguished officer, was an impressive and pleasant occasion. The main feature was the presentation of an oil portrait of the General to Hadley by the Corps. The presentation speech was made by Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, who did full justice to his subject, told in eloquent phrases how he earned the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe," and closed with an eloquent appeal that a monument be erected to his memory.

The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Maj. Passmore Middleton, Surgeon, U. S. A., recount his excellent service, and say: "Surg. Middleton was an excellent officer, faithful and zealous in the performance of all duties entrusted to him, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a skillful physician and surgeon, and is held in grateful remembrance for this and for his kindness to all who sought advice, as well as for his devotion to those to whom he gave his professional services."

Little Georgie Boughton, son of Lieut. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav., and grandson of Gen. Thomas Wilson, Subsistence Dept., was recently bitten on the wrist by a strange dog, at Fort Reno, Okla., where his father is stationed. The dog acted peculiarly, and though he gave no pronounced symptoms of rabies, yet the anxiety of Georgie's parents was such that his mother left Fort Reno with him as soon as possible for this city. On their arrival in New York little Georgie was placed as a patient under the care of Dr. Gibier, at the Pasteur Institute, and was treated by that able specialist for the first time on Saturday, May 4, a few hours after his arrival in this city, and his relatives and friends are thus relieved from future anxiety on his account.

Secretary of War Lamont paid a visit to New York City on Wednesday of this week.

Col. A. S. Burt, 25th Inf., of Fort Missoula, who has many friends in the East, is expected in New York this summer, as he is to spend June and July on leave.

Capt. and Mrs. Bernard A. Byrne entertained at luncheon on Friday at Fort Thomas, in honor of Gen. McCook, who is visiting there with his two daughters.

Capt. W. H. Morton, 3d Cav., on duty at the De La Salle Institute, is delightfully quartered at 46 West 84th St., New York. He finds his detail very pleasant.

Mrs. McCook, wife of Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., is visiting the family of Col. C. C. Byrne, at Governor's Island. Mrs. McCook, widow of Gen. Edward M. McCook, visited the Island May 9.

Capt. I. W. Littell, Assistant Quartermaster, who is preparing to leave Fort Reno, finds his first station in the Q. M. D. at that not unpleasant Post, Fort Sam Houston, where there is a charming circle of Army people.

Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and Chief Engr. J. W. Moore, U. S. N., of the Sons of the American Revolution, were among those present by special invitation at the dedication in New York on May 4, of the Washington Arch.

Among those expected to be present at the dedication of the Confederate Soldiers' Monument, at Oakwoods Cemetery, in Chicago, are: Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Gens. Howard Flagler, Palmer, etc., and several of the Confederate General officers.

A Fort Grant correspondent writes: The troops of the 1st Cav. ordered to Riley will move about May 20. The married officers are: Col. Arnold, Maj. Viele, Capts. Hein, Ward, Wainwright and Knox. Of the Lieutenants are Polz, Scott and McDonald. The only young lady belonging to the command is Miss Cornelia Knox.

After a long and exciting contest, Col. Henry Algernon Dupont has been elected U. S. Senator for Delaware. He is the gallant Dupont of the well known family of that name, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1856, was a distinguished artillery officer during the war, receiving brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and resigned March 1, 1875.

There is every probability that Maj. William Ludlow will return to London as Military Attache of the United States Embassy, when he completes his duties as President of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, which will probably occupy him until November next. Since his detachment from London a number of candidates have sprung up for the detail which he has temporarily vacated. It does not look probable, however, at the present time that he will be succeeded.

Columbus Barracks items, from the "Army Herald," are: Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., recently transferred from the 10th Inf., arrived May 4, accompanied by Mrs. Durfee, from Fort Sill. He is on duty with "A." The 17th Baseball Club has another victory to their credit. Their defeat of the Deaf and Dumb Institution team Saturday advances our team to the first class grade. Our baseball club will have their hands full when they cross bats this afternoon with the famous Eclipse Club, of Columbus. The 17th Inf. Dancing Club gave a delightful hop in the Post Hall Friday.

The judges at the Interstate Drill at Memphis, Tenn., next week are to be Lieut. M. F. Waltz, 12th Inf., now on duty at the Memphis Military Institute; Lieut. Lawrence D. Tyson, 9th Inf., on duty at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville; Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf., on duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, and Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., on duty at the Arkansas Industrial University. The Secretary of War has not detailed the officers as judges, but permits them to go to Memphis from May 11 to 21, provided their expenses are paid by the Drill Association.

M. F. H. Lambert has presented to the Officers' Club of the 10th Cav., at Fort Assiniboine, a beautiful oil painting of the late 1st Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, representing him in the act of rescuing a wounded soldier under the fire of the enemy. Lieut. Clarke, a gallant and cultured officer, was drowned, it may be remembered, July 21, 1893, in the Little Big Horn River, near Fort Custer. The officers have suitably thanked Mr. Lambert for the work of art, "rendered doubly valuable by reason of the universal esteem in which the subject of it was held and the artist's high conception of this noble act as depicted by him on canvas," and invited him to visit Fort Assiniboine and accept the hospitalities of the club.

Maj. Frederick Mortimer Crandal, 3d Inf., on leave at Colchester, Conn. will be retired for age on Sunday next, May 12, after an honorable service of thirty-four years. He was a cadet at the Military Academy from July, 1848, to November, 1849, but left before graduation, served efficiently and gallantly during the war, being mustered out as a Colonel with the brevet of Brigadier General. In 1866 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 38th Inf., was over a quarter of a century Captain in the 24th Inf., and attained the grade of Major Jan. 21 last. He holds the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army for gallantry at Arkansas Pass, Fort Blakeley, and during the war generally.

Last week we briefly referred to the previous Staff service of Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., recently appointed A. D. C. to Gen. Bliss. An examination of the record shows that Lieut. Dodge served as Adjutant, 24th Inf., from January, 1884, to April, 1886; as A. D. C. to Gen. Potter from April to October, 1886; as A. D. C. to Gen. Willcox from November, 1886, to April, 1887; as Inspector Rifle Practice, Dept. Missouri, from May, 1886, to August, 1887; as A. D. C. to Gen. Merritt from September, 1887, to May, 1890, and again as Adjutant, 24th Inf., from July, 1892, to March, 1894. Under his present detail Lieut. Potter has the distinction of serving as A. D. C. to four General officers—Potter, Willcox, Merritt and Bliss.

The Army can boast of several handsome men, says the San Francisco "News Letter," commencing with the Commanding General—Ruger, who is of medium height, with a well-built figure, regular features, and martial bearing, of much dignity of character and polished manner. Maj. Egan, of the Commissary Dept., is a decidedly handsome man, of medium height and graceful build, marked features and bright, dark eyes; his hair and pointed beard, commencing to silver, adds to his personal appearance. He is a man of cultivated mind and polished manners. Dr. Kneeder, of the Army, is regarded as the best looking officer on the coast. He is somewhat of the build and style of Dr. Jim Keeney, but has a better expression and more genial manner. Gen. Ruger is undoubtedly a handsome man—but as he has not been in San Francisco for some time, the reference possibly does not apply to him, but to Gen. Forsyth.

Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., has assumed his duties as General Storekeeper at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. W. C. Babcock, U. S. N., left the Navy Yard, New York, May 7 to join the U. S. S. Michigan.

Lieut. L. S. Van Duser, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week from abroad, on the steamship Paris.

P. A. Engr. Chas. F. Nagle, U. S. N., retired, is at the Army and Navy General Hospital, at Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. H. M. Hodges, U. S. N., recently detached from the Chicago, is now on the school ship St. Mary's at New York.

Asst. Surg. John E. Page, U. S. N., reports for examination for promotion at the Navy Yard, New York, next week.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo is in the list of those spoken of for the next Governorship of New Jersey.

Commander Edward P. Ashe, British Navy, visited in New York this week, with quarters at the Holland House.

Mrs. Geo. Brown, wife of Rear Adml. Geo. Brown, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., May 5, from Indianapolis.

Mrs. C. L. Water, daughter of Rear Adml. Luce, was married April 30, at Newport, R. I., to Mr. J. G. Pitts, of Baltimore.

Two prominent veterans, Gen. A. Pleasanton, of the Army, and Rear Adml. J. J. Almy, of the Navy, are reported seriously ill this week.

Asst. Paymr. F. J. Semmes, U. S. N., left the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk this week en route to join the Ranger on the Pacific coast.

Naval Constructor W. T. Bowles, U. S. N., who was on public service in Port Royal, S. C., for several days last week, has returned to Norfolk, Va.

Maj. Garlington, Inspector General, visited Annapolis, Md., and College Park, Md., during the past week on business connected with the Inspection Dept.

Maj. George C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, is a recent visitor to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., where he inspected the battalion of marines.

Capt. Louis Kempff, U. S. N., is visiting in the East. This is the first time Capt. Kempff has been in this section for some years past, most of his duties being confined to the Pacific slope.

We are more than pleased to be able to contradict the press reports of the death, on April 23, at Baltimore, Md., of Medical Director Edward Shippen, U. S. N., who is alive and well and residing in Philadelphia. The gentleman who died on the date and at the place mentioned was Dr. Edward Shippen, a kinsman as well as namesake of Dr. Edward Shippen, of the Navy. The deceased served with distinction in the Army during the war as a Medical Director, hence the confusion of persons.

Among Navy officers recently visiting in New York City are: Chaplain M. M. Goodwin, Park Avenue Hotel; P. A. Surg. J. F. Urie, Holland House; Lieut. F. Winslow, St. James Hotel; Naval Cadets G. E. Gelm, L. B. Jones and R. H. Osborne, Sturtevant House; Naval Cadet, B. K. McMorris, St. Cloud; Chaplain R. H. Hoos, Everett House; Lieut. W. H. McKelvey, Grand Union; Paymr. G. H. Read, Murray Hill; Comdr. E. White and Mrs. White, Park Avenue Hotel; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Webb, Gilsey House.

A woman to whom these spring days are full of anxious effort, is Mrs. Josephine Diebitsch-Pearry, wife of C. E. R. Peary, U. S. N., writes a correspondent. Almost single-handed, this brave woman and devoted wife is attempting to fit out the expedition which will sail northward early in July to bring home Mr. Peary and his faithful band of two—Lee and Matt Henson. On Saturday evening, May 11, in Association Hall, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute, Mrs. Peary makes her first appearance on the lecture platform, solely to aid the scheme so near to her heart.

The famous Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, commanded by Lieutenant, now General, Greely, is often recalled in this city, says the Indianapolis "Journal," on account of this being the home of one of the seven survivors, Julius R. Frederick. An effort is on foot to have him promoted to a Lieutenantcy and retired from the service. The hardship was not without effect on him, and he is now almost a physical wreck of the former strong man that he was. Resolutions have been adopted in the Indiana Legislature asking the passage of an act of Congress to place upon the retired list of the Army of the United States, with the rank of 2d Lieutenant, Sergt. Julius R. Frederick, as a fitting recognition of his patriotic service in bearing our national banner in advance of any of the colors of the sixteen civilized nations of the world who have risked their ships and the lives of their seamen in search of a north-west passage to the northern sea.

The May number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" is of the usual excellence, and contains a fund of professional information. Col. Closson contributes "A Paper on Military Libraries," which will repay perusal; Maj. Harvey, M. D., "Hygiene and Military Efficiency"; Capt. Chester, "The Army Artillery Reserve"; Capt. Black, "Results of Experimental Firing"; Maj. Lowry, "United States Marine Corps"; Lieut. Deckman, "The Fire of Dismounted Cavalry"; Capt. Kingman, "Infantry Drill Regulations"; Capt. Hooton, "Extended Order"; Anon., "Comment and Criticism"; "Reprints and Translations" and "Military Notes" are various articles, discourses, etc., interesting and instructive. The number concludes with three histories, the 7th Cavalry, by Maj. Garlington; the 9th Cavalry, by Lieut. Hutcheson; the 3d Infantry, by Lieut. McRae. The whole number gives ample evidence of careful editing by the editor, Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art.

Fort Leavenworth items, from Kansas City "Times," are: Mrs. Huston, wife of Capt. Huston, has returned from Fort Brown, after an extended visit to Maj. and Mrs. Hamner. Lieut. Estes, 20th Inf., has the distinction of being the first officer in the Post to receive a new regulation cap. All sorts of opinions are being expressed upon its merits as compared with the present forage cap. The engagement of Lieut. Barnhart, 6th Cav., to Miss Floy Rodman, is announced. Miss Rodman is the daughter of Capt. Rodman, 20th Inf., and the grand-daughter of the late Gen. T. J. Rodman, the inventor of the famous Rodman gun, and also of the late Senator Rice, of Minnesota, on the maternal side. Lieut. Barnhart comes from an old North Carolina family, and his father served with distinction in the Confederate Army. It is understood the application of Lieut. Howard, 19th Inf., for transfer to the 20th, serving at this Post, has not been approved. Miss Fuger, of Washington, and Miss Van Deman, of Delaware, Ohio, are here visiting their brothers, Lieuts. Fuger and Van Deman.

Rear Adml. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, May 9.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. W. Averill, U. S. A., registered at the Astor House New York City, May 9.

Capt. W. G. Fitch, U. S. A., retired; Capt. J. H. Willard, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., and Lieut. H. W. Harrison, U. S. N., were registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, and May 9.

Chaplain John P. Chidwick, U. S. N., conducted the morning service at the celebration, May 5, by the Carmelite Fathers, of the sixth anniversary of the establishment of their parish, in the church of the order, in East 28th St., New York City.

Army officers registered at the Department the past week are: Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins, retired; Capt. William R. Steinmetz, retired; Capt. George Ruhlen, Q. M. D.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Heyl, Asst. Surg.; Maj. W. B. Lane, retired; 2d Lieut. M. C. Buhler, 5th Cav.; Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav.

The Albany "Evening Journal," April 29, says: "Capt. Cornelius Charles Cusick, of the Regular Army, retired, who has been absent from the city for two months, surprised his many friends Monday by parading on the staff of the Burgessees Corps in full United States Army uniform. Capt. Cusick's absence from the city was due to the fact that he was called to Niagara Falls and the vicinity of Lake Erie to act as arbitrator in a case involving the question of a railroad right of way across the Tuscarora Indian Reservation.

As has been foreshadowed in the Journal, Maj. George B. Davis, 11th Inf., will succeed his namesake, Maj. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General's Dept., in charge of the publication of War Records. Orders to this effect were issued on Thursday last by the War Department. Maj. Davis, of the Judge Advocate's Dept., will go to West Point to succeed Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, as Professor of Law. The work in connection with the publication of the war records will be performed by Maj. Davis, 11th Inf., in addition to his other duties as Military Aide to the Secretary of War.

There is no truth in the report that a special board has been convened by the War Department to test the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with a view to determining its efficiency. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, both deny the report and say that the weapon is in every way suited for Army use. Some complaint has reached the War Department that the results obtained from the rifle are not what they should be. These complaints are never specific, however, and meet with no consideration. Ordnance officers at the Department say the rifle is an excellent arm, and that the service will not know its value until it has used it.

The New York "Times" has an attack upon the executive officer of the New York, who is described as a martinet, interfering with the liberty of the jacksies by compelling them to take systematic exercise with the athletic apparatus given to them by an athletic club. It seems that the crew amused themselves with the athletic apparatus until the ship was sent upon active service in Brazilian waters, and fencing were held to be injurious to discipline, and it was ordained that the gymnastic apparatus should not be used except in the discretion of the executive officer. Concerning this the "Times" says: "In the first place, it is commonly supposed that a man-of-war's men get all the exercise their health really needs in the line of duty. In the second place, it is a well known trait in the nature of man, and especially of sailor-man, not to find any pleasure in what is imposed as a duty. The schoolmaster in 'Vice Versa,' it will be remembered, devised a game which all the boys acutely loathed, but which he nevertheless made them play, in what was supposed to be their time of recreation, and supervised their playing with a minatory eye to detect any failure in enthusiasm."

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion took place May 8 at Delmonico's, and was a very large and enthusiastic one. After the dinner the members listened to an interesting paper from Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge on "The Battle of Atlanta." In the election there was only one contest—of Recorder. The candidates were the present incumbent, Maj. Odell, and the Treasurer, A. Noel Blakeman. Mr. Blakeman was elected by a vote of 175 to 120. Maj. Gen. John Newton, who died last week, was on the list for member of the council, but Gen. Egbert L. Viele was substituted and elected. The election resulted as follows: Commander, Gen. Horace Porter; Senior Vice, Maj. J. Langdon Ward; Junior Vice, Medical Director Edward S. Bogart, U. S. N.; Recorder, Acting Asst. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. N.; Registrar, Capt. Luis F. Emilio; Treasurer, Acting Vol. Lieut. Henry A. Glassford, U. S. N.; Chancellor, Maj. L. Curtis Brackett, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Post Chaplain Michael J. Cramer, late U. S. A.; The Council, Col. Charles C. Suydam, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Nicholas W. Day, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, U. S. V.; Maj. Frank H. Phipps, U. S. A. Speeches were made by Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Archbishop Ireland and others.

KEEPING NAVAL OFFICERS POSTED.

(From the Chicago "Times-Herald.")

If any one imagines American naval officers are not endeavoring to keep up with the latest improvements in ocean warfare, he would be undeceived by a visit to the naval intelligence office in the department here. Two or three times a week throughout the past winter naval officers resident in Washington have gathered at this office for the purpose of listening to lectures and examining diagrams concerning the naval battles fought between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The naval intelligence office has received weekly reports from officers stationed in the Orient, with full drawings and maps accompanied by descriptions of the engagements. These have been carefully studied out by experts assigned to the task and lectures given for the benefit of officers now in the city. In the opinion of Secretary Herbert, this method of study and of keeping up with the latest methods and manoeuvres in naval warfare has been of great value to the service.

In the naval intelligence office visitors see a map of the world on a huge scale and queerly decorated. The map covers one entire side of the room, being thirty feet long and fifteen feet high. The oceans are studded with innumerable little flags, each of these indicating the nationality and present whereabouts of a warship. Inasmuch as the naval powers of the world now have in commission something like 1,300 war vessels, accompanied by an equal number of torpedo boats, it is easy to see that a great many flags are necessary to indicate the location of all of them. These little flags are moved about from time to time as the fleets are shifted from station to station.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE KOLA NUT.

The Chicago "Times" informs us that "For some time past Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, of the 15th Inf., stationed at Fort Sheridan, has been experimenting with the kola nut as an emergency food and stimulant. He is not satisfied yet that it is all that is claimed for it by the natives of the west coast of Africa, where it grows, but he has convinced himself at least that it has remarkable powers to arrest fatigue and to assuage the pangs of hunger and thirst. He is inclined to believe in the light of a rigorous practical test of the kola nut as a factor in emergency rations that its use will bring the troops at Fort Sheridan within an easy nine hours' march of Chicago. Conservative as Dr. Woodruff is, at the end of a long, forced march, which he and another officer of the 15th took recently, he declared that the kola nut had increased his physical powers of endurance by a quarter."

It was on Saturday, April 12, at 7 in the morning, that Dr. Woodruff and Lieut. Harris started from Fort Sheridan for Chicago. They had made no preparations whatever for the journey, had not trained for it, and neither of them had been in the custom of walking more than a mile or two at a stretch. In fact, they tried to make the conditions as unfavorable as possible. Lieut. Harris had hardly recovered from an attack of the grip, and his muscles were still suffering from the relaxation which usually succeeds that disease. They struck a gait of four miles an hour and kept it up till the journey's end, resting a few minutes at the end of every hour in the early stages and every half hour toward the last. Dr. Woodruff carried a few kola nuts or beans in his pocket, and Lieut. Harris had a flask containing three or four ounces of the essence of kola in liquid form. Other food and drink they had none, and, with the exception of a single glass of soda water, which the doctor took at the end of the march, nothing but kola nut, solid or liquid, passed their mouths until they returned to Fort Sheridan at 6 p. m.

Setting out at 7 a. m. from the fort, Dr. Woodruff took a chew and Lieut. Harris a swig, each representing about one-fourth of a nut. The kola nut is about the size of an average horse chestnut, which it resembles also in shape and slightly in color. They repeated the dose every quarter of an hour or so. The nut is not unpleasant to the taste, having the consistency of a chestnut, with added oiliness and a bitter flavor. The bitter twang is no more disagreeable than that of Peruvian bark. For the first hour or two they both noticed a little oppression in breathing, and they found that talking was difficult while they were in motion. But this symptom was short-lived, and ten miles out from Fort Sheridan they were breathing freely and as deeply as they pleased without any inconvenience. Their respiration was perfectly normal from that time on.

The point they were most interested in was the power of the nut to mitigate muscular fatigue, and while they find it hard to describe the sensation they are quite sure that their legs seemed to acquire an automatic ability, as it were, as the drug took hold. Dr. Woodruff thus expresses himself in this regard: "My legs required less effort apparently to move them, and seemed to move along of their own accord. At the same time a sense of cheerful satisfaction possessed me. After the first fifteen miles the muscles used in walking began to show the effects of the unwonted strain, yet I had no desire to stop. I had never walked such a distance before, and I was conscious of muscular fatigue, but not in such a degree as to constitute pain."

Whenever they paused for rest Dr. Woodruff took the temperature and pulse of the party. He found the pulse always steady and regular but varying from 100 to 120, according to the exertion made. Dr. Woodruff's temperature was at first one degree above normal and Lieut. Harris' strictly normal, while during the last four hours of the journey Dr. Woodruff's temperature dropped to normal and Mr. Harris' one-half degree below. This drop was the natural result of exhaustion.

Dr. Woodruff found that two kola nuts sufficed for the march of thirty-five miles, and his companion only ate about one and one-half. They had no other food and drink, as already stated, save a glass of soda water for the doctor, who really had no desire for it, and when they got back to the mess that night they had little or no appetite for dinner. If you have ever walked twenty miles or more in a day, with normal health, you remember, doubtless, what hard work it was to get enough to eat and drink, and how sleep weighed down your eyelids. Dr. Woodruff says that he had difficulty in getting to sleep the night following his experiment with the African nut. Other than this no ill effects were experienced by either man. There was no reaction, as from stimulants is commonly to be expected, no depression of the spirits, nothing but insomnia similar to that induced by the excessive use of coffee.

For the purpose of comparison, a week or so after the first trip Dr. Woodruff again started to walk to Chicago from Fort Sheridan, this time without the assistance of kola nuts. He had observed on the first occasion that about twenty miles out his muscles had shown fatigue, and, after a stop for a minute or two's rest, some stiffness, but as soon as he had started again the muscles seemed to take new life, or, as he expressed it, "to have been wound up." When two-thirds of the distance had been covered the second time Dr. Woodruff's feet dragged, the muscles of his legs ached and he was as hungry as a wolf. It would have been painful to have gone on and he cut the trip short. Of this much, then, he is certain: With a small piece of kola nut to masticate every now and then he was able to accomplish the journey with comfort, without it he was not. Mathematically expressed, he thinks he did one-quarter more with the kola than he could do without it.

The kola bean has been tried by the Germans already. In the autumn manoeuvres of 1889 some experiments were made with it, and as a result thirty tons of kola nuts were imported by the German government, but it has not transpired what success, if any, has attended its use as an emergency food. There is a possibility that the nuts imported by the Germans were dried, in which case the result has been disappointing no doubt, for it has been demonstrated that the virtue of the nut evaporates after a time, and the African negroes, who taught the world its use, refuse to chew it unless it be fresh. The kola nut contains about as much caffeine as coffee, about 2½ per cent., as well as a small amount of theobromine and a chemical substance known as kolanin. Scientists state that the stimulant in kola is not the caffeine, for that affects the brain rather than the muscles and invariably is followed by depression. The negroes working in the coffee plantations use the kola in preference to the coffee bean, which contains more caffeine. It is therefore deemed certain that the stimulant in the kola is the kolanin.

Since the military authorities have had their attention called to its possible use in War the surgeon general

of the United States Army has resolved to attempt its cultivation in southern California. Or at least so we are told in the article we quote from. The English have also tried the kola nut. With what success we cannot say.

AMERICAN SERVICE WRITERS ABROAD.

The London "Army and Navy Gazette," in its issue for April 20, has half a dozen notices of service publications, two of which are devoted to American authors. Of Lieut. Sargent's admirable study of "Napoleon's First Campaign" the "Gazette" says: "A volume that is well worthy to be ranked with Lord Wolseley's 'Decline and Fall of Napoleon' is 'Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign,' by Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., U. S. A. (Chicago: McClurg & Co.) The keynote of Lord Wolseley's volume is the physical and mental difference that existed between the Napoleon of 1812-15 and the brilliant young soldier of 1796-97. We do not know where to find a firmer or better picture of the Napoleon of the Italian campaign than in Lieut. Sargent's volume. The study is a tactical one, and the operations are carefully described in a manner intelligible to the student; but the personality of the young commander, who, at the age of 26, in a campaign surpassed by none in brilliancy, completeness, rapidity of movement and strategic combinations, defeated six Austrian armies sent successively against him, necessarily transcends the mere detail of his operations. The splendid genius and personal bravery of Napoleon, yet unweighed by the oncoming of premature age, never accomplished anything greater than his achievements at the head of the Army of Italy at the beginning of his matchless military career, in which he inspired his followers with confidence, and led them triumphantly against outnumbering foes. These great deeds are ably and calmly described by Lieut. Sargent, who adds well-digested comments to each of his chapters, and winds up with a general commentary upon the whole series of operations. As he well says, reviewing the circumstances of the campaign, the conditions for great strategic combinations are to-day superior to the conditions of 100 years ago. The importance of strategic and tactical manoeuvres is greater, but the principles remain the same, and the personal element both for victory and defeat, will play its part as at Montenotte, Lodi, Arcole, Rivoli and the Tagliamento. But when shall another soldier arise with such moral force as enabled Napoleon to pass the Apennines, sweep through Italy like a cyclone, and, crossing the Alps, to advance almost to the gates of Vienna?"

Of Capt. Arthur Wagner's "Organization and Tactics" the "Gazette" says: "It has its chief claim upon American students, but will be read with much profit in this country. It will not, indeed, displace Hamley and other well-known writers, but it puts some matters in a fresh and interesting light, and is an instructive review of its subject. The organization which Capt. Wagner has in view is that of the three arms for fighting, and his tactics are chiefly fighting tactics. With manoeuvre tactics and the work upon the lines of communication he deals in a sketchy fashion. The tactical organization he writes of is that of the United States Army, and he has some suggestions to make. For example, he disapproves of the so-called artillery 'reserve,' which, in the Army of the States, is regarded as that force by means of which the commander can bring to bear a preponderating force of artillery upon any selected point without weakening the other organizations. Having cleared his ground, Capt. Wagner gives a deeply interesting historical sketch of modern infantry, and proceeds to discuss the work of infantry in attack and defence. This is the method pursued in regard to the three arms. The infantry attack described is that of the American drill regulations, but in an appendix are collected some particulars of the new French and German systems of attack. We are disposed to say that Capt. Wagner does not attach sufficient importance to the human element, which is, after all, the determining factor. He recognizes, indeed, the exceeding difficulty of securing effective fire discipline, but we wish he had read what Lieut. Stewart Murray has written upon this question. It is true that no academic teacher of fighting can evoke the moral qualities, and perhaps all that Capt. Wagner could say, in regard to cover, was to tell his readers that men 'should be taught to leave it at the word of command.' So convinced is he of the value of cavalry that he echoes Gen. Kilpatrick's apothegm that it 'can fight anywhere except at sea.' Believing, however, that well-armed and unshaken infantry cannot be broken by a cavalry charge, he still sees a host of occasions which will permit the use of cavalry upon the battlefield. Shock-action he fully recognizes as the main power of cavalry, but he devotes some attention to mounted fire, and, considering cavalry to be essentially a dependent arm unless it can deliver effective dismounted fire, he expatiates at some length upon that point. The discussion upon the employment of artillery is good and full of instruction, though not all the conclusions may be accepted. We do not think many will agree that machine guns 'should be a part of the general artillery command,' for machine guns are not artillery. Capt. Wagner's book closes with chapters upon the three arms combined, and upon convoys. We have said enough to show that it is devoted chiefly to the tactics of the battlefield. Upon all that concerns troops in action, the author has, indeed, brought together a mass of valuable information which he has marshalled with skill, and we warmly commend his volume as full of instruction and suggestion for students. One of its most valuable features is that it reflects the collected tactical experience of many officers who fought through the War of Secession."

UNCLE SAMUEL AS AN "OL' CLO'" MAN.

The esteemed Journal, which perverted Scripture in speaking of one who "Swareth to his own hurt and repenteth," instead of that man of steadfast virtue who "Swareth to his own hurt and changeth not," also disregarded that Scriptural assertion which says that it is vain to spread a snare in the sight of a bird, by proposing that its military readers should slip their heads into the noose of criticism—the criticism of a War Department order fixing uniform—Go to! Is thy servant a very young bird that he should do this thing?

Perhaps a very old bird, who finds some difficulty in recalling the time when he was a soldier, may venture to relieve the Journal's soldier readers from that painful necessity. The Journal suggests that the new cap is the outgrowth of railway strikes, and adopted out of compliment to conductors, brakemen and porters. It seems to have a very different origin, and to have been adopted in strict pursuance of the more or less honored custom of our revered Uncle Samuel, in accordance with which his soldier boys make record, in their prescribed uniform, of the ebb and flow of warfare the world over. The Napoleon cult held sway for many years, in fact down to the overthrow of the spurious Napoleon in the Franco-

Prussian war. The victors in that war wore spiked helmets, and lo! United States soldiers at once do honor to them by adopting their headgear, though still keeping in memory their old love by retaining the forage cap, as before.

The remotest East has been the scene of the latest great war, a war that was not even ended when our dear Uncle evinced his well known cosmopolitanism by prescribing for his soldiers the cap of the conquerors—a suggestion, doubtless, that our side always wins—because we always champion the winning side. It is probable that the sympathies of most Americans have been more with the Japanese than with the Chinese in this struggle; how greatly augmented would that sympathy have been in our Army had our soldiers known what possibly was in store for them! The Japanese cap leaves something to be desired, but suppose the Chinese had conquered! Would our distinguished Generals and Colonels have been able to maintain discipline and the reverential respect now manifested towards them if they had been obliged to appear in public helmed in inverted porringers, à la Li Hung Chang? Soldiers of lesser responsibility and dignity might have discharged their double duties under a noiseless pork pie head cover, but one difficulty forces itself with especial violence upon the thought of your aged subscriber. How would the old Staff Majors and the grand-paternalist Lieutenants of Artillery have compassed the pigtail? The scanty locks, deftly coaxed from the nape of the neck and soaped across the martial foreheads of those worthy men, scarcely would have been a flimsy excuse for the cable-like queue of the commonest "washee-washee" One Lung.

And so, dear Journal, this is not a criticism of a War Department order—perish the thought! but is a plea of thanksgiving for deliverance from a danger that was imminent, and that was only averted by the success of the Japanese.

"Sic vos non vobis." Soldiers of the Oriental Island Kingdom have won notable victories and averted a great evil. SENEX.

*Our correspondent is evidently the cavalry officer concerning whom an anecdote was told on page 573 of our issue of April 27. This being so, we commend to him, and to the War Department, this Scripture: "He answered and said, I will not; but afterwards he repented and went. And he came to the second; and he answered and said, I go, sir, and went not."—Matt. xxi., v. 29, 30. As the order adopting the new cap does not take effect in the case of officers until July 1, 1895, and in the case of enlisted men until Jan. 1, 1896, we do not consider as yet beyond criticism.—Editor.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER IN CHINA.

The St. Paul "Pioneer Press" of April 19 gives some accounts of the observations in Japan of Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf., who reached Fort Snelling, on his return, April 18. The Lieut. was quite willing to talk about the China-Japan War and say what he saw, but begged to be excused from expressing opinions.

"I can go this far though," said Lieut. Beacom. "I will say that the Japanese Army is a thoroughly equipped and soldierlike force and that the men and officers both seem to know what their duty is and to do it without hesitating. And I might add that if there is an impression abroad that the Japanese owe any of their victories to the presence in command of foreign officers, it should be dissipated, for the Army is officered wholly by natives, and so far as I could see, they are quite equal to any foreign officers that might be employed."

Lieut. Beacom visited the Japanese Army and fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei when he met Field Marshal Oyama who is described as a bright, sharp man, distinctly a Japanese and yet every inch the soldier that one might expect to find in an officer of his renown. Count Oyama directed the work of the artillery with consummate skill and with deadly effect on both the Chinese ships and forts. The Japanese officers and men served their guns and carried themselves with imperturbable calmness and were full of enthusiasm.

After the surrender Adml. Ting and six of his principal officers committed suicide. The Japanese Admiral exempted from the terms of the surrender the steamship Kangchi, which Adml. Ito desists from taking possession of, and lays at the disposal of Taotai New as representing the Chinese Navy and Army at Wei-hai-wei, solely out of respect to the soul of Adml. Ting, who did his duty toward his country. On this vessel the remains of the dead Admiral were carried out of the harbor, the vessel being first inspected, to see that she was not equipped for war. The 5,000 people involved in the surrender were treated with the utmost respect by the Japanese. Asked directly for his opinion as to the effect of the Japanese victory on European and American interests in the Orient, Lieut. Beacom said: "I am impressed with but one thing in that connection. The Occident has less to fear from the arms of the Orient than from the awakening of its commercial sense. Japan will have a good deal to say about the future of the commerce of the Orient."

FORT KEOGH.

Co. C, 22d Inf., under command of Capt. Wm. H. Kell and 1st Lieut. Robt. N. Getty, left April 23 for a six months' tour of duty at Camp Merritt, Lame Deer Cheyenne Agency. This leaves but four companies of infantry in the garrison, Co. E being at Pembina and Cos. B and D at Assiniboine. Capt. J. McCa. Webster is gradually recovering from the wound accidentally received, greatly to the delight of his friends. This sad accident caused a feeling of gloom throughout the entire Post. XXII.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ORDER.

At a meeting of the Military and Naval Order of the United States, held on the 20th inst., a resolution was unanimously passed changing the name of the order to "Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States." The change was made out of deference to the "Naval Order of the U. S.," a patriotic society of high character, and in order that no question might exist as to similarity of names of the two orders, which are entirely distinct. At the time of the organization of the Military and Naval Order, its founders were not aware of the existence of the Naval Order, which is a comparatively recent organization with no branch in New York State, where the Military and Naval Order was organized. The change has been made in the spirit of fraternity and good fellowship which obtain among all patriotic organizations. The name now adopted is entirely distinctive and expresses clearly the objects of the order, the term "Military," by general acceptance of the term in all countries, embracing service both in the Army and Navy. Among those elected companions at this meeting are: Jacob T. Van Wyck, John Howard Prall, Thomas W. Timpon, of New York; Thomas Willing Balch, Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Edgingham B. Morris, Charles Eate, John B. Watmough, of Pennsylvania; Allen Arnold, of Massachusetts, and Augustus Floyd Delafield, of Connecticut. Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, M. D., of New York, has been elected Surgeon of the New York Commandery. The Pennsylvania Commandery of the order will shortly be organized by the committee appointed for that purpose, Charles Ellis Stevens, D. C. L., LL. D.; James Mifflin, and Thomas Willing Balch, of Philadelphia. This will be followed by the institution of the Connecticut Commandery.

THE CASE OF MAJOR WHAM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The communication signed "Justice," which appeared in your issue of April 27, with reference to the trial and conviction by court-martial of Maj. J. W. Wham, U. S. A., contained in its essence such an unjust reflection upon the members of the court, that some notice should be taken of it. To convince "Justice" that his assumptions as to the facts were erroneous, and to demonstrate to him that the government did not invite any overzealousness on the part of the members of the court, the substance of the opening oral argument of the judge advocate as reported at the time is here given:

"The counsel has requested me to make a brief statement of what I consider the issues before the court. With the court's permission I am perfectly willing to do that. The court is very familiar with the charge and specification, copies of the same having been before you during the whole of this extended investigation. The charge is conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specification alleges in substance that Maj. Wham, the accused, being on the first day of January, 1893, justly and legally indebted to one Darius C. Holcomb in the amount of * * * being the amount of a judgment recovered and adjudged against him in the Supreme Court of the City and County of New York on the 9th day of June, 1890, and being also indebted to said Holcomb on account of interest on said judgment, and having prior to the 1st day of January, 1893, evaded the payment of said just and legal indebtedness, has since then continued to evade the same and has deliberately failed and neglected to satisfy his said indebtedness, to the injury of the reputation of the Army, he being an officer thereof.

"Now as I have so often stated in argument before court on the various interlocutory questions that have come before it, the controlling issue in the case is, in my opinion, whether Maj. Wham has evaded the payment of this judgment debt to the injury of the reputation of the Army. The first evidence submitted on this issue is this judgment roll, a duly authenticated copy. Now in view of the evidence before this court, I submit that if Maj. Wham had gone into that court the day after the judgment was rendered and sought to evade it, the court would have ruled that it could not be done by reason of his, Maj. Wham's, own inexcusable laches. * * * There is no possible defense to be set up against the judgment. Now the question is whether Maj. Wham has evaded payment of it to the injury of the reputation of the Army. On this issue—the controlling one—I have held all along that the letters of Maj. Wham to the Adjutant General of the Army, setting forth excuses and pretenses for not paying the debt, are relevant evidence, and I hold that it is proper to show on that issue that these excuses and pretenses were frivolous and discreditable and not in accordance with the facts, and that the whole motive for setting them up was to evade, through the War Department, the payment of this just debt.

"This brings me to the suggestion made by the learned counsel a few moments ago as to the right the War Department had to do this—to call for the letters. I want to state what I consider to be true in that matter, and counsel can assail my position in his argument as much as he sees fit. An Army officer is the only citizen in this country who is required by law to be an officer and gentleman, or rather, to put it more accurately, who is required by law to conduct himself as becomes an officer and a gentleman. You cannot make a man a gentleman by law, but you can require him by law to so conduct himself.

"Now by reason of this fact, Army officers can be brought to trial before a court-martial for evading the payment of debt in such a way as to constitute conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Whenever a creditor of an Army officer, be he a judgment creditor or otherwise, desires, after he has failed to collect from that officer, to submit the matter to the War Department, it is his right and privilege by reason of this article of War—the sixty-first—to do so. And when it is submitted to the War Department, it is the duty of the War Department to take notice of it, to submit the claim and all that is said about it on the part of the claimant to that officer, and that officer may be required as a military duty to submit an explanation; and if he sets up what subsequently turns out to be mere evasions of that debt to the injury of the reputation of the Army, a military offense so far as these matters pertain to the War Department, is made under the 61st Article of War. In this matter I believe this court has a right to hold that in doing this the War Department exercises a rightful function, that it is in the exercise of this function the custodian of the good name and credit of those officers who do all that honest men and gentlemen ought to do in the payment of their debts; and therefore the terror of those who refuse and evade, to the injury of the reputation of the Army, the payment of their debts. This is the ground I take in this matter; this is the line of argument that I will pursue when I come to close."

"The court found that Maj. Wham deliberately failed and neglected to satisfy the said indebtedness and evaded the payment of same to the injury of the reputation of the Army, to such an extent as to constitute conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Is "Justice," who manifestly does not know what evidence was submitted, prepared to say that the evidence did not abundantly sustain the verdict? If not, his suggestion that the members of the court may have been overzealous in the performance of their sworn duty was, to say the least, gratuitous and presumptuous.

A SOLDIER STATESMAN.

The "Portland Oregonian" of March 29 says: "Maj. James Jackson, U. S. A., entertained the members of the Multitor Club last evening with an address upon the appropriate and interesting subject of 'National Affairs.' Maj. Jackson is an excellent speaker, and his address was replete with timely suggestions and plain statements. The present inadequate condition of the Army and Navy to cope with a mighty foreign power in warfare was the principal subject dwelt upon, and the speaker referred with earnestness to the great danger confronting the Republic in consequence. The members of the club and their guests repeatedly expressed their appreciation of the speaker's utterances by enthusiastic applause." The "Oregonian" follows this with a very full report of Maj. Jackson's statesmanlike address.

In the course of it Maj. Jackson said: "We are entering upon a new era in the country's history, an era that is likely to be a crucial test of republican institutions and a representative government; an era that will probably determine our place amongst the powers of the world—whether we are to be a first-rate, or become a fourth or fifth-rate power. It is to be the era of contest for commercial supremacy, and will carry with it, for us, the right to control the American continent or be confined, both as regards commerce and expansion, to

the present boundaries of the United States.

"Since the close of the Civil War we have been gradually sinking from a first-class to a fifth-class military power. Our merchant marine, the great feeder to our Naval strength, and which supplied our Navy during this War with experienced seamen of all grades, was swept from the ocean and we made no effort to replace it. The consequence is that great difficulty is experienced in getting seamen at all, and most of those manning our War vessels are foreigners. The War ships we had, ironclad and wooden, were, by false economy, permitted to rust and rot at their docks, and the personnel of our very small Naval force to grow gray on 'shore duty.' Within five years of the close of the War, the Army was reduced from 50,000 to 25,000 men, and has since been maintained at an effective strength of about 20,000. This made but little difference so long as the great bulk of War veterans was still available for active service, but becomes a serious matter when this source of strength is lost to the country.

"Whatever we may say or think, our standing amongst the nations, and their attitude toward us, our ability to protect and promote American commerce and make our wishes respected and our action un molested is entirely dependent upon our military and naval strength. We may bluster and fume, but soldiers and ships will decide the destiny of the republic, and we are sorely lacking in both.

"It is mere 'summer madness' to think that peace will last forever. A few months ago China considered herself as little liable to be involved in war as we do today, and had about the same preparation to meet it that we have.

"It is not probable, and perhaps not desirable, that we ever have a very large standing Army, but it is desirable that the young men of our race should consider the defense of the government and the maintenance of its dignity and power a part of their civic obligation, and an effective preparation for such duty a necessary concomitant of American citizenship. Only by some such means can we in the future avoid keeping a large standing Army or hold our own in a struggle for national existence. Weakness invites attack! Strength fortifies peace and secures our continued development! A weak government is simply the expression of a weak people! Hope for the future lies in our feeling and being strong enough to say to nations who would thwart our destiny or limit our field of action, 'Thus far and no further.'

"The only people who need fear American soldiers are those who would destroy American institutions, override constitutional law and the will of the majority as expressed through constitutional channels, and exalt the red flag of anarchy above the stars and stripes. With us, an Army is simply one of the schools of the country, teaching in addition to its scientific and technical curriculum, its specialties of courage, discipline, manly endurance, honor and integrity in public trust, courtesy in personal intercourse, respect for law and constituted authority, devotion to duty and the welfare of the community and the nation.

"With such a country and such a people, when we prove equal to our opportunity, when our statesmen have the prescience and ability of those who guide England's affairs, and our voters are as devoted as hers to national prestige and permanence, we become a nation, actuated by a nation's pride and purpose, and not a mere aggregation of petty, jarring and discordant localities; 'when earth's greatest country's got her soul and risen up earth's greatest nation,' we may dominate the world's destinies. Our flag will float unchallenged on every sea, our commerce and manufacturers penetrate unchecked to every corner of the globe, our citizens be honored and respected in every land, our securities and corporate interests be the synonym for safety and integrity in every market, and our people prosperous beyond their dreams. But all this is only possible to the predominance of a courageous and purposeful national sentiment in the councils of the nation, and amongst the people that shall induce us to omit no effort or sacrifice to place our country first in power and influence amongst the nations of the world."

WAR SCENES IN CHINA.

In a letter to the New York "Sun," dated New Chwang, Feb. 23, Chief Engr. Robert G. Denig, U. S. S. Petrel, speaks of the groans of the blood-stained, frost-bitten wounded, and the sight of the retreating Chinese Army, which we watched for hours, tracking their way over the bleak, snow-covered plains. He says: "We stood on the city walls, and the struggling, heartened army passed directly beneath us; only the wounded were permitted to enter the city. Some came in common, round flat baskets, curled down haphazard in the shallow receptacles. Some came in improvised litters; they have no others. I saw a mandarin pass the ship on a horse litter. Some came on horseback, slung over like a meal bag; some in the wide two-wheeled carts, and some on the backs of comrades. But I assure you no wounded man came if he lacked the money to pay for being carried, or did not possess a horse to carry him, or could not walk. Over 300 have been treated here in the Red Cross Hospital, which was organized by our Surgeon, Dr. Arnold; the English surgeons, the resident customs surgeon and missionary surgeons who have flocked here from the interior because of the war. It is difficult to get the Chinese to go to the hospital, they are so steeped in their ancient customs and superstitions. They prefer native quack treatment, such as dissolving bullets with mercury, or the applications of mysterious plasters with auspicious mummies, which plasters have about the same effect on a Japanese bullet wound that a hand grenade would have on a prairie fire. One dreadful wound was found actually stuffed with the cremated remains of a rat. Not a dozen of the one hundred or more patients in the hospital on the Chinese New Year's would allow their wounds to be dressed on that day, because it was unlucky. Several have died because they preferred death even to the amputation of a finger. They say: 'As we brought this body into the world, so must we take it into the next.' We are surrounded by Japanese, who occupy towns from ten to thirty miles to the north, east and south of us, and have done so for two months. It is evidently a ruse de guerre to keep a large Chinese Army in Manchuria while another Japanese Army continues its progress to Peking via the Shantung Peninsula. This we have suspected for some time, for this place could be captured any day. The distress and suffering in the country hereabouts are very great. Food grows more scarce each day, while for weeks the thermometer has been from 18° below zero to 10° above, with only snowstorms and piercing winds to vary the monotony."

We have received from the Northern Pacific Railway an interesting pamphlet entitled "Sketches of Wonderland," by O. D. Wheeler. The book is designed to show travelers for pleasure the readiest means of reaching a beautiful country through which their road passes between St. Paul, Minn., and the terminal of their road on Puget Sound. The book is beautifully illustrated.

RECENT DEATHS.

Field Marshal Gen. Von Pape, a distinguished officer of the German Army, died at Berlin, May 7, aged 72.

William N. Griswold, who served efficiently in the U. S. N. as Acting Master from July, 1861, to Sept., 1865, died April 26 at West Orange, New Jersey.

Dr. Stephen Edward Fuller, who died May 2, at Brooklyn, served efficiently during the War as Surgeon of Volunteers, receiving the brevet of Lieut. Colonel at its close.

Mr. Henry Le Grand Cannon, who died May 6 in New York City, was the son of Col. Le Grand Bouton Cannon, who was A. D. C. to Gen. Wool during the early portion of the War of the Rebellion.

We regret to learn of the recent death at Manhattan, Kas., of Mrs. Cavanaugh, wife of Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf. The deceased lady is a daughter of the late Post Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourette, U. S. A.

Mr. Harris G. Rodgers, of Binghamton, N. Y., who dropped dead in that city May 2, served as an additional paymaster from 1862 to 1866, and received the brevet of Lieut. Col. for his faithful and meritorious service.

Miss Maria Forsyth Kercheval, who died April 26 at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho, was the eldest daughter of the late B. B. Kercheval, for many years one of the Chief Clerk's in the Adjutant General's office in Washington, D. C. The family have many relatives and friends throughout the service.

Mrs. Deborah Grant Brewster, who died May 3, was the daughter of Col. Kenderton Smith, one of the founders of Tioga, Penn. Her two great uncles were Gen. Samuel Smith of Revolutionary fame and Robert Smith, a former Secretary of the Navy. On her mother's side Mrs. Brewster was a grandniece of Col. William Smith, of Throgg's Neck, who married the only daughter of John Quincy Adams, second President of the United States.

Brevet Colonel Samuel Brinckle Hayman, Lieut. Col., U. S. A., retired, a veteran officer of distinguished record, died May 1, at Housatonia, Mo. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1838, when the War of the Rebellion broke out was Capt. in 7th Inf., served as Col. of the 37th New York Inf. from 1861 to 1863, and received the brevets of Lieut. Col. and Col. in the regular Army, and of Brig. Gen. of Vols. for gallantry in several battles. He was promoted Lieut. Col. 17th Inf. Sept. 15, 1867, and retired at his own request July 1, 1872.

Gen. Davis Tillson, who died at Rockland, Me., April 30, was a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1849, to September 25, 1851, when he was compelled to resign owing to an accident rendering necessary the amputation of one of his legs. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he was appointed Captain of the 2d Maine Battery; was appointed Brig. Gen. of Volunteers in 1862, received the brevet of Major General and was mustered out in 1866. He was Chief of Artillery in Gen. E. O. C. Ord's division, and after the battle of Cedar Mountain was attached to Gen. McDowell's staff as Chief of Artillery. Subsequently he was ordered to Cincinnati, where he served as Chief of Artillery for fortifications in the Department of the Ohio. He organized the First U. S. Heavy Artillery of Colored Troops, and the Third North Carolina Mounted Inf.

The Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution in honor of the dead President of the Company, Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., in which they referred to his distinguished career in the Army, and in the duties of civil life and said: "The duties of the office of President of this corporation, the concerns of which are international and of unusual variety in the management of its system of 6,000 miles, required just such talents as Gen. Newton had so conspicuously exhibited, and the corporation was fortunate in securing them in its behalf. We give grateful acknowledgment to the rare fidelity, the patient and studious devotion, the far-seeing discernment, and the unwavering adherence to principle, which, with a ripe judgment, made his counsels so valued and his administration so successful. But we wish to record, as well, our personal affection for one who was to each also a personal friend, and whose invariable amiability and courtliness made business associations with him a rare pleasure and bring to each the sense of a personal loss."

Mrs. Anna E. Perrine, a lady of eminent virtue and good works, who died May 2 at her home in Trenton, N. J., was the widow of Quartermaster General Lewis Perrine, of New Jersey, and the mother of Mrs. Mary A. Bell, widow of Lieut. James E. Bell, 1st Art., who died Sept. 11, 1873, of yellow fever at Fort Jefferson, Fla., and of Capt. H. P. Perrine, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the 6th Cav., and of Col. Lewis Perrine, former President of the Trenton Passenger Railway Company. The "Daily American," of Trenton, referring to the death of this lady says: "Her life at its close was as peaceful and calm as it has been during the long years in which she worked quietly and unostentatiously for Him whose hand was stretched across the gulf between this life and the greater life beyond, to guide her to the place prepared for those of whom He says: 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' Such lives as was that of Mrs. Perrine are replete with lessons of truth not only for women, but for men. So faithful and true was her devotion to her Master and His cause in the world, that her earnestness and zeal was apparent in her countenance, expressing steadfastness of purpose mingled with gentleness and happiness."

The New Orleans "Times-Democrat," in commenting on the death of ex-Governor Wickliffe says: "Made of that sturdy material which always characterizes the true statesman and patriot, it was his lot to serve the State as Governor when no mere politician could have been equal to the task. He was called upon to save the State from falling into the hands of that narrow-minded, and yet powerful organization, the 'Know-Nothings,' and so fearlessly and ably did he discharge the task laid upon him by his brother Democrats that the triumph of his party was complete, lasting and far-reaching. He was a staunch Democrat, first, last and always; but he never permitted his political preferences for one moment to dim his keen moral vision nor to warp his uncompromising sense of justice. His aim was to serve his country through his party, but never to make the best interests of his State or his country subservient to mere party ends. Gov. Wickliffe was descended from one of the best old Kentucky families, and it may be mentioned as a striking coincidence that at the time he was serving as Governor of Louisiana before the War, his father, Charles A. Wickliffe, was Governor of Kentucky. Pure and incorruptible in public and private life, fearless and unflinching in the discharge of duty, he has passed away leaving a record that will add luster to a family name already honored in the history of his country." The granddaughter of Gov. Wickliffe is the wife of Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, U. S. N.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

STATIONS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Lieut. General J. M. Schofield.
 Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y., Major General Nelson A. Miles.
 Special duty, Washington, D. C., Major General Thomas H. Ruger.
 Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., Major General Wesley Merritt.
 Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., Brigadier General John R. Brooke.
 Department of the Colorado, Denver, Col., Brigadier General Frank Wheaton.
 Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Brigadier General E. S. Otis.
 Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth.
 Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., Brigadier General Zenas R. Bliss.
 Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger.

G. O. 6, April 30, 1895, Dept. Columbia.

In obedience to par. 18, S. O. No. 75, current series, from H. Q. A., Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General of this Department, will turn over all books, records and papers pertaining to that office, to the Department Adjutant General, and will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D.—that point having been designated as his immediate future station under the provisions of the orders above cited. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

The Department Commander desires to express his appreciation of the zeal and ability with which Maj. Carr has performed the varied duties assigned him as Inspector and as a member of the department staff, also to thank him for the cheerful alacrity with which he has responded to all requests and the uniform courtesy of manner and bearing which has distinguished him in all official and social relations.

By command of Brig. Gen. Otis:
 JOHN L. SEHON, Aide-de-Camp,
 Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 27, April 30, 1895, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, April 30, 1895.
 By direction of the President, the following changes of, and assignments to, command are ordered:

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger is relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri, to take effect upon the arrival at its headquarters of Maj. Gen. Merritt; and will then proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Secretary of War for special duty, with station in that city.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt is relieved from the command of the Department of Dakota, to take effect upon the arrival at its headquarters of Brig. Gen. Brooke, and is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke is relieved from the command of the Department of the Platte, to take effect upon the arrival at its headquarters of Brig. Gen. Coppinger, and is assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota.

Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton is relieved from the command of the Department of Texas, to take effect upon the arrival at its headquarters of Brig. Gen. Bliss, and is assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado.

Brig. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss is assigned to the command of the Department of Texas.

Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger is assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte.

The travel enjoined by this order is necessary for the public service.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
 Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:
 GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

G. O. 29, HQRS. A. A. G. O. May 1, 1895.

Publishes War Department Order of April 30, 1895, directing that pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act, approved March 2, 1895, to the effect that every officer whose duty it is to take and approve official bonds shall cause such bonds to be examined at least once every two years for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the sureties thereon, and shall cause them to be renewed every four years after their respective dates, and may require them to be renewed or strengthened whenever he deems it necessary—each of the heads of bureaus or departments of the War Department, under whom or in whose department there are bonded officers whose bonds are taken and approved by the Secretary of War, shall examine the bonds of such officers for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the sureties thereon.

G. O. No. 30, HQRS. A. A. G. O., May 2, 1895.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington City, May 2, 1895.

The Acting Secretary of War announces the death, in the city of New York, yesterday morning, of Brig. Gen. and Brevet Maj. Gen. John Newton, formerly Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. (Here follows a statement of the official record of Gen. Newton as given in the Journal.) On the 27th of August, 1886, at his own request, after serving 40 years, he was retired from active service. In 1886 he received from St. Francis Xavier's College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

From active military service he passed immediately into important occupation in civil life. From the date of his retirement till Nov. 24, 1888, he held the position of Commissioner of Public Works of New York City, and from 1888 to the date of his death, he was president of the Panama Railroad.

As a special mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the Engineer Corps will wear the customary badge of mourning upon the left arm and upon the sword-hilt for the period of 30 days.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. May 6, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, May 4, 1895.

Promotions and Assignments.
 Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kent, 18th Inf., to be Colonel, April 25, 1895, vice Bliss, 24th Inf., appointed Brig. Gen.—to the 24th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Ovenshine, 15th Inf., to be Colonel, April 26, 1895, vice Coppinger, 23d Inf., appointed Brig. Gen.—to the 23d Inf.

Maj. Clarence M. Bailey, 15th Inf., to be Lieut. Col., April 25, 1895, vice Kent, 18th Inf., promoted—to the 18th Inf.

Maj. James Powell, Jr., 21st Inf., to be Lieut. Col., April 26, 1895, vice Ovenshine, 15th Inf., promoted—to the 15th Inf.

Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf., to be Major, April 25, 1895, vice Bailey, 15th Inf., promoted—to the 15th Inf.

Capt. John N. Cox, 20th Inf., to be Major, April 26, 1895, vice Powell, 21st Inf., promoted—to the 21st Inf.

1st Lieut. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf., to be Capt., April 25, 1895, vice Johnson, retired from active service—to the 24th Inf.

1st Lieut. William C. Buttler, R. Q. M., 3d Inf., to be Capt., April 25, 1895, vice Hobart, 3d Inf., promoted—to the 3d Inf.

1st Lieut. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., to be Capt., April 26, 1895, vice Cox, 20th Inf., promoted—to the 20th Inf.

Casualties.

Brig. Gen. John Newton, retired, died May 1, 1895, at New York City, N. Y.

1st Lieut. James L. Drulen, 10th Inf., resigned, April 30, 1895.

1st Lieut. Eugene L. Loveridge, 14th Inf., dismissed, April 30, 1895.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Mosp. Steward W. S. Haines will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Orders 53, Wash. Bks., May 4.)

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan, Asst. Adj. Gen., is relieved from duty as Acting Insp. Gen. of the Dept. of Dakota. (S. O. 6, April 30, D. D.)

The leave granted Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg., is extended three months, on account of sickness. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ord. Dept., ordered to Sandy Hook in connection with the trial of field gun ammunition. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 3, S. O. 103, May 2, 1895, H. Q. A., as relates to Maj. John V. Furey and John Simpson, Q. M's., is revoked. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M., Chief Q. M. Dept. of the Platte, will proceed to Niobrara, Neb., and inspect the bridges over the Niobrara River near that place. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on May 1, 1895, for payment of clerks and messengers. (S. O. 57, April 24, D. Colum.)

Lieut. Col. William R. King, C. E., will assume command of the U. S. troops on the occasion of the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic in N. Y. City on Memorial Day, May 30, 1895. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Isaac W. Little, A. Q. M., will proceed from Fort Reno, O. T., to San Antonio, Tex., for duty as Post Q. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to relieve Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M., of that duty. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will make, not exceeding four visits during the month of May, 1895, from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the works of the Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa., on official business. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Wederson, now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (from Fort Huachuca, A. T.), will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Robert Von der Goltz. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business relating to experiments with new experimental field ammunition. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due April 30, 1895, in Dept. of Columbia: Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby, Wash.; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Fort Walla Walla and Spokane, Wash.; Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, Idaho. (S. O. 57, April 27, D. Colum.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., and will then report in person to the U. S. Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter., for duty at that post, to relieve Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, Surg., who will report at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for duty. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

Maj. George W. Davis, 11th Inf., will relieve Maj. George B. Davis, J. A., on July 1, 1895, in the duties of president of the Board of Publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion; and Maj. George B. Davis, J. A., will continue, with station in Washington, to perform other duties, assigned to him by the Secretary of War, till Aug. 20, 1895. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

The payment of the troops in the Dept. of Platte for the muster of May 30 will be made as follows: Maj. William H. Comegys, Paymr., Acting Chief Paymr., will pay troops at Fort Omaha, Neb., and Fort Washakie; Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr., will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. D.; Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 59, May 1, D. Platte.)

The troops in the Dept. of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of April 30, 1895, as follows: By Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at Fort Logan, Colo.; by Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paymr., at Fort Douglas and Du Chesse, Utah; by Maj. J. S. Witcher, Paymr., at Fort Stanton and Wingate, N. M., and Apache and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; by Maj. J. P. Baker, Paymr., at Fort Bayard, N. M., and Grant, San Carlos and Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 24, April 23, D. Colo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: Capt. Charles B. Thompson, A. Q. M., having relinquished unexpired portion of sick leave, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and assume charge of the construction of the new military post near that place, relieving Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M., who will report at Fort Kelowna, Wyo., for duty as Post Q. M. Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., is relieved from duty in the office of the Q. M. General, and will report to the Depot Q. M. at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty, relieving Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., who will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for assignment to duty as Chief Q. M., relieving Maj. John V. Furey, Q. M. Maj. Furey will report in person to the Q. M. General for assignment to duty in his office. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., from the duty assigned him in par. 3, S. O. 103, May 2, 1895, H. Q. A., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. Dept. of Platte, to relieve Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M., who will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas, to relieve Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M. Capt. Dudley will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., to relieve Maj. Charles Bird, Q. M., who will report in person to Q. M. G. for assignment to duty in his office. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect from the date of his relief from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, is granted Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., is assigned to Fort Bayard, N. M., for station. (S. O. 23, April 19, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 1st Cav. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Hdqrs. and Troops C, F, G and K, 1st Cav., are expected to leave Grant to Riley about May 13.

The following promotion and appointments were made in Troop C, 1st Cav., on May 1: Corp. Samuel H. Edwards promoted Sergeant, vice Clark, discharged; Lance Corp. Clarence S. Gould appointed Corporal, vice Jensen, discharged; Private Robert R. Brown appointed Corporal, vice Feblman, discharged; Private Joseph Schouberne appointed Corporal, vice Edwards, promoted.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. H. A. Barber, 1st Cav. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. John M. Hamilton, 1st Cav. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Secretary of War on May 6. (S. O. 107, May 4, D. E.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Maj. Michael Conney, 4th Cav., now at Boise Barracks, Idaho, will take station at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (S. O. 57, April 27, D. Colum.)

Troops I and K, 4th Cav., will leave San Francisco in a few days, the former for duty during the summer at the

Sequoia National Park and the latter at the Yosemite National Park.

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

2d Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 5th Cav., A. D. C., is relieved from duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Dept., and 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept. Chief Ord. Officer, will assume charge of the office for the time. (G. O. 8, May 3, D. Platte.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav., is detailed as judge advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Sill, O. T., vice 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 57, April 23, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. Horatio G. Slickel, Adj., 7th Cav., is relieved from duty as Dept. Recruiting Officer at Fort Riley, Kan., and 1st Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, 3d Cav., is appointed in his stead. (S. O. 57, April 23, D. Mo.)

The 7th Cavalry at Fort Riley expect to commence the movement to Fort Grant on or about May 17.

Leave from the date his troop shall depart from Fort Riley, Kansas, for Fort Grant, Ariz. Ter., to Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave to Sept. 1 is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, from the date his troop shall depart from Fort Riley, Kan., for Fort Grant, A. T., is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Fitz-Gerald, 7th Cav. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for three months and 15 days, to take effect June 13, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 20, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., with permission to apply for an extension of leave month. (S. O. 59, May 1, D. Platte.)

The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers are made in Troop C, 9th Cav., viz., Corp. Horace Cooper, to be Sergeant, vice Jackson, appointed 1st Sergeant. Lance Corp. John Logan to be Corporal, vice Cooper, promoted. (Orders 24, April 28, 9th Cav.)

Capt. Charles W. Taylor in announcing to his Troop, C, the retirement of 1st Sergt. George Mason, recounts his excellent service for over 30 years, and says: "Military in appearance, soldierly in demeanor, prompt, attentive in the performance of all duties, and as disciplinarian strict, impartial and just, his career is one which can well be emulated by those remaining in service and desiring to succeed therein. The troop commander extends to Sergt. Mason congratulations on the completion of services so well rendered, and wishes for him a pleasant and profitable future." Sergt. John Jackson has been appointed 1st Sergeant in Troop C.

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The escort at the funeral of the late Gen. John Newton, retired, will be Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, to command Light Bat. K, 1st Art., two full batteries from Fort Hamilton, two from Fort Wadsworth and band. Eight non-commissioned officers as body bearers, in charge of an officer, will be sent to the residence 75th St., from the garrison of Fort Columbus. (S. O. 106, May 3, D. E.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. T. B. Mott 1st Art. (Orders 52, Fort Monroe, May 1.)

To enable him to assist 1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 1st Art., in the work of editing and publishing the Journal of the U. S. Artillery, 2d Lieut. George Blakely, 2d Art., is temporarily relieved from battery duty, except artillery target practice and the duties incident thereto, and from duty as officer of the day. (G. O. 26, May 6, Art. School.)

Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, under date of May 5, announces that 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., is appointed Regimental Q. M. of the 1st Art., vice 1st Lieut. G. J. Bailey, relieved, and says: "Lieut. Bailey's service as Regimental Q. M. during the past four years has been perfectly efficient and satisfactory to his commanding officers during that time. His commanding officer now regrets very much losing his services in that capacity."

Sergts. W. B. Old and Carl Thorstensen, 1st Art., are detailed in charge of the 8-inch converted rifle, to be used by the board on the Regulations of Sea Coast Artillery Fire. Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Geo. S. Stevens, 1st Art. (Orders 61, Fort Hamilton, May 6.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Capt. Ramsay D. Potts is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, 3d Art., is detailed a member of the court, to take effect on his return from leave. (S. O. 108, May 6, D. E.)

Private A. C. Richardson, 3d Art., has been appointed Corporal in Bat. K.

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

The batteries of the 4th Artillery at Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry will hold their annual artillery practice and exercises for 1895 at Fort Monroe, as follows: Bats. A and M, from Washington Barracks, and D and L, from Fort McHenry, will leave in time to arrive at Fort Monroe by June 2. Bats. G and I, from Washington Barracks, and Fort McHenry, will leave in time to arrive at Fort Monroe by July 2. The detachments from Washington Barracks will remain until the 20th of June and 31st of July, respectively. The detachments from Fort McHenry will return to that post on the completion of their artillery target practice. Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, 4th Art., is assigned to the command of these two battalions, while at Fort Monroe. He will proceed to that post with troops from Washington Barracks, so as to arrive on June 1. (S. O. 108, May 6, D. E.)

Private W. H. Reno, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal in Bat. K.

Sergt. W. Tscherning, Bat. H, 4th Art., is detailed in charge of instruments in the Department of Engineering. (Orders 54, Fort Monroe, May 6.)

1st Lieut. John C. McMahon, 4th Art., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, and will join his company at the expiration of his present leave. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art. (Orders 53, Fort Monroe, May 4.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

The following transfers in the 1st Infantry are ordered: Capt. Frank H. Edmunds from Co. F to K; Capt. Charles G. Starr from Co. K to F. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN C. MASON.

Col. Mason, 3d Inf., in orders dated April 30, 1895, says: "1st Lieut. William C. Butler having been promoted to Captain of Infantry, is relieved from duty as Regimental Q. M., 3d Inf. The Regimental Commander takes advantage of this occasion to express his satisfaction with the manner in which Lieut. (now Capt.) Butler has discharged his duty. He has been active and energetic, thorough and capable. The interests of the government and the welfare of the post have always been carefully considered, and he has been courteous and considerate in his intercourse with the officers, enlisted men and civilians with whom his duties have brought him into contact."

1st Lieut. Omar Bundy is appointed Regimental Q. M., 3d Inf.

1st Lieut. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., is appointed Regimental Adjutant. 1st Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, 3d Inf., is relieved from the duties of Acting Adjutant, and is attached to Co. C, pending his assignment to a company. (Orders 30, May 1, 3d Inf.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 6th Inf. (S. O. 108, May 6, D. E.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Charles De L. Hine, 6th Inf. (Orders 62, Fort Thomas, May 1.)

Sergt. E. T. Courtney, Co. B, 6th Inf., is detailed on duty in post exchange. (Orders 63, Fort Thomas, May 2.)

Lance Corp. James Kelly, 6th Inf., has been promoted Corporal in Co. B.
Sergeant L. R. Taft, Co. B, 6th Inf., is detailed on extra duty as overseer. (Orders 62, Fort Thomas, May 1.)
Corp. J. Kirk has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. A. T. Smith appointed Corporal in Co. H.

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

1st Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf., having been relieved from duty as A. D. C. by the retirement of Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, will proceed at the expiration of his present leave to join his company. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General, Dept. of Missouri. (S. O. 58, April 30, D. Mo.)
Sergeant C. M. Wright, Co. B, 9th Inf., is transferred to the band. (Orders 17, 9th Inf., May 2.)
Sergeant Thomas J. White, Co. E, 9th Inf., is detailed Post Exchange Steward, vice Sergeant W. L. Hatcher, Co. D, relieved. (Orders 67, Madison Barracks, May 1.)
Corp. M. Brennan, Co. B, 9th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Lieut. Isaac W. Little, Adj., 10th Inf., is relieved from duty as Dept. Recruiting Officer at Fort Reno, O. T., and 1st Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., is appointed in his stead. (S. O. 59, May 1, D. M.)
In consequence of the transfer of Co. I (Indians) from the 12th to the 10th Inf., 1st Sergeant William C. Smart, Co. K (attached to Co. J), was on May 1 returned to duty as a Sergeant.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., now at Fort Sill, O. T., will proceed and join his regiment at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 58, April 30, D. Mo.)
Capt. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf., having reported at Dept. of Missouri Hdqrs., is appointed an Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Major General Commanding the Department. (G. O. 12, April 30, D. M.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

The officers and enlisted men stationed at Fort Porter are authorized to wear, during the warm season, an inexpensive white straw hat, when on fatigue duty, at target practice, and when not on duty. (S. O. 108, May 6, D. E.)
Private C. Higgins, Co. D, 13th Inf., who was killed at Fort Columbus May 6, by falling from the balcony of Castle Williams, was buried with military honors May 8. Many officers attended the funeral. The deceased was a good soldier, well liked by his comrades.

14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. James T. Dean, 14th Inf., A. D. C., is relieved from duty, temporarily in charge of the Engineer Office at Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, and Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, J. A., will assume charge of that office for the time being. (G. O. 8, May 3, D. Platte.)
2d Lieut. William R. Sample, 14th Inf., at his own request, is relieved from further duty with the militia of the State of Arkansas, and will await orders at Little Rock, Ark. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf., will report in person to the Superintendent of the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1895, for duty in the Department of Law. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)
1st Lieut. E. S. Smiley, 15th Inf., is ordered to duty at the Military Academy. (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)
A board of officers is appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., on Tuesday, May 14, 1895, for the examination of Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Asst. Surg., with a view to determining his fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Joseph K. Corson, Surg.; Augustus A. De Lofre, Surg. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)
Leave for four months, from the date of his relief from duty at Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y., is granted Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr., 15th Inf. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Sam'l E. Smiley, Q. M., 15th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)
Leave for one month, to take effect about May 20, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf. (S. O. 61, May 3, D. Mo.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

The following transfers in the 16th Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles B. Tyler from Co. B to E; 1st Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck from Co. E to B. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

2d Lieut. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty as number of the G. C. M. conveyed by par. 1, S. O. 26, from these Headquarters. (S. O. 59, May 1, D. Platte.)
Corp. W. L. Basket, 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Private E. S. Collins appointed Corporal in Co. B, 17th Inf.

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for two days, to take effect May 6, from his temporary recruiting station at Schenectady, N. Y., is granted 2d Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., S. R. R. O. (Orders 26, May 2, 21st Inf.)
1st Sergeant E. W. Swelnie, Co. D, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Columbus as witness before G. C. M. (Orders 48, Plattburgh Barracks, May 3.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. S. CASEY.

2d Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont., will proceed to Fort Pembina, N. D., for temporary duty with Co. E, of his regiment. (S. O. 60, April 29, D. D.)
The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, 22d Inf. (now 1st Lieut. of Inf.), is further extended one month. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

1st Lieut. J. K. Thompson, 23d Inf., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Clark, Tex., and will transfer all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post to 1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, 23d Inf., who is detailed in his stead. (S. O. 54, May 2, D. Tex.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

1st Lieut. George S. Cartwright, Adj., 24th Inf., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bayard, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf. (S. O. 23, April 19, D. Colo.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1895, is granted Col. Andrew S. Burt, 25th Inf. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Key West Barracks. Detail: Capt. J. R. Keane, Lieuts. J. M. Caffif, C. W. Foster and K. Morton. (Orders 40, Key West Barracks, May 3.)

Garrison C. M., Jacksonville Barracks. Detail: Capt. J. A. Powell and Charles Humphreys and Lieuts. C. C. Gallup and J. P. Hains. (Orders 41, Jacksonville Barracks, May 4.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Columbus. Detail: Capt. B. H. Gilman, Lieuts. M. B. Saffold, La Roy S. Upton and H. L. Sheldrick. (Orders 60, Fort Columbus, May 7.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., May 1, 1895. Detail: Capt. Frank U. Robinson, Daniel C. Pearson, Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Lieuts. Lloyd M. Brett, Adj., Harry G. Trout, 2d Lieuts. Rathew C. Smith, Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., J. A.

At Key West Barracks, May 14. Detail: Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art.; Jefferson R. Keane, Asst. Surg.; Henry C. Jones, 1st Lieut.; Joseph M. Caffif, 3d Art.; Charles W. Foster, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 109, May 7, D. E.)

At Fort Keogh, Mont., May 2, 1895. Detail: Maj. Emerson H. Lisicum, 22d Inf.; Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf.; Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Madison M.

Brewer, Med. Dept.; William M. Swaine, 22d Inf.; George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf.; Herman Hall, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Francis C. Marshall, 8th Cav.; Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Patten, 22d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 62, April 26, D. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

Council of administration, at Davids Island, April 30. Detail: Capt. A. H. Merrill and F. H. Edmunds and Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen.

Exchange councils, at Washington Barracks, D. C. Detail: Maj. J. B. Rawles, Capt. J. M. Lancaster and Lieut. H. H. Whitney, 4th Art. (Orders 48, Washington Barracks, April 29.)

Board of officers, at Fort McPherson, Ga., May 9, to report upon the qualifications of Q. M. Sgt. John Plack, 5th Inf., for the position of Comy. Sgt. Detail: Maj. George H. Russell, Capt. William H. C. Bowen and 1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf. (S. O. 107, May 4, D. E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Col. Jacob F. Kent (promoted from Lieut. Col., 18th Inf.) to the 24th Inf., to date from April 25, 1895, vice Bliss, appointed Brig. Gen.; Col. Samuel Owenshine (promoted from Lieut. Col., 15th Inf.) to the 23d Inf., to date from April 26, 1895, vice Coppinger, appointed Brig. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey (promoted from Major, 15th Inf.) to the 18th Inf., to date from April 25, 1895, vice Kent, promoted. He will report by telegraph to the Commanding Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to a station; Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr. (promoted from Major, 21st Inf.) to the 15th Inf., to date from April 26, 1895, vice Owenshine, promoted by letter to the Commanding Gen., Dept. of Mo., for assignment to station; Maj. Chas. Hobart (promoted from Captain, 3d Inf.) to the 15th Inf., to date from April 25, 1895, vice Bailey, promoted, will report by telegraph to the Commanding Gen., Dept. of Missouri, for assignment to a station; Maj. John N. Coe (promoted from Captain, 20th Inf.) to the 21st Inf., to date from April 26, 1895, vice Powell, promoted; Capt. John J. Brereton (promoted from 1st Lieut., 24th Inf.) to the 24th Inf., to date from April 25, 1895, vice Johnson, retired; Capt. Wm. C. Butler (promoted from 1st Lieut. and Q. M., 3d Inf.) to the 3d Inf., to date from April 25, 1895, vice Hobart, promoted; Capt. James S. Rogers (promoted from 1st Lieut., 20th Inf.) to the 20th Inf., to date from April 26, 1895, vice Coe, promoted. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

PRESCRIPTIONS.—Attention is called to the order that all official prescriptions shall be written in accordance with the metric system.

ENGINEER BATTALION.—The body bearers at the funeral of the late Gen. John Newton were eight Sergeants of Engineers from Willets Point, and not eight Sergeants of the 1st Artillery, as the daily papers had it. The small honors which the Engineers were permitted to render to the memory of their former chief ought at least to be made note of, writes a correspondent.

FORT MCPHERSON, GA.

The post lyceum closed on Monday evening, April 29, with the reading of an essay on "The Post and the Company Men," the trend of which was very decidedly in favor of the former. How many of the listeners were converted to the ideas of the reader has not yet been made public. The older captains, however, are, to a man, favorably impressed with the late order of the Secretary of War, exempting them from having to attend recitations, held in many instances by men acting as instructors, who were not out of kilter, when they, as commissioned officers, were leading companies or battalions into battle. The order reached this post in time to go into effect for one recitation only. "Thankful for small favors, and for larger ones, in proportion," was the comment of those most interested.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The cruiser Minneapolis which has been cruising in the Gulf with Adml. Meade's squadron during the past winter, arrived in the Roads on the morning of April 30, and on orders from the Navy Department went almost immediately to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, where she will undergo the necessary alterations making her into a flagship, which will occupy about three months.
The post has been visited during the past 11 days with an unusually long damp spell. After raining for about six days almost incessantly, the place has been enveloped in a dense fog which was nearly as bad as a rain, clearing off for a while on Saturday last, and for a short time yesterday, which permitted the first dress parade for a long time. To-day it is trying to clear up again. The wet weather has made considerable change in the ideas of the contractor for the sewer, work upon which was temporarily suspended.
Mrs. Evans, wife of Capt. R. D. Evans, commanding the cruiser New York, went to Washington on May 1, to meet her husband, who was ordered to report at the Navy Department in company with Adml. Meade, on the arrival of the flagship in New York. The Secretary desires some information as to matters along the Spanish-American coast first-hand.

Col. and Mrs. Wm. Lane, U. S. A., retired, who have been spending the winter at Old Point, left May 1 for Washington; after visiting friends there they will go to Carlisle, Pa. Mrs. Campbell, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Capt. J. M. K. Davis, of the garrison, returned to Washington April 30. Miss Sellman, of Leesburg, Va., is visiting her uncle, Lieut. T. Bently Mott, 1st Art. Miss Lizzie Taylor, of Norfolk, spent a few days last week at the post visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Walke.

Lieut. T. Bently Mott, 1st Art., has been absent during the past week on a four days' leave. Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art., left the post on a three days' leave May 4, and returned on the 7th. Lieut. A. H. Hunter, 4th Art., has been absent on a four days' leave.

Capt. L. V. Cazaire, 2d Art., has again gone to Washington on detached service, on duty probably connected with the trial of Capt. Howgate. Capt. F. H. Beach, 6th Cav., who has been the guest of Lieut. Mott, of the garrison, for the past week, returned to Washington April 29.

The Artillery School Baseball Club played a game at the Soldiers' Home with the club from Fort Hix, Va., and defeated them by the score of 9 to 4. Joseph Daly, an ex-sergeant in Battery G, 1st Art., acted as umpire.

A manual for the new 8-inch B. L. rifle mounted on the barbette carriage and 12-inch cast iron B. L. mortar, mounted on the spring-return carriage, has been prepared under the direction of Col. Frank, commandant, by Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art.

FORT RILEY, KAN.

Rev. John Hewitt, rector of Trinity Church, Lincoln, Neb., and warden of Worthington Hall, was the guest of Chaplain Bishop, of the club from Fort Hix, Va., accompanied by her little daughter Marguerite, leaves Fort Riley on the 14th for St. Louis. She will spend the summer in Colorado, and join her husband at Fort Grant in October.

Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., arrived at the post April 30 and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison. Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav., has arrived and is quartered with Capt. Colon Augur for the present. Riley is very proud to have the author of A. D. 2,000 stationed here.

Miss Emma Baldwin has returned from Texas, where she has been pursuing her musical studies. The movement of the 7th Cavalry to Grant will deprive Fort Riley of three of its most charming young ladies, Miss Nan Sumner, daughter of Col. Sumner; Miss Emma Baldwin, Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin's daughter; and Miss Julia Mathey, Capt. Mathey's daughter.

Col. Sumner and Lieut. McCormick left Saturday for a short visit to Leavenworth.

The monthly review was held Tuesday on the Pawnee flats, where, owing to the rain the night before, the ground was in a better condition than usual. All available transportation was in use, and after the review the garrison people were driven to the woods around Three Mile Creek, where the 7th Cavalry officers entertained the remainder

of the post at a picnic. Under the charge of Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, 7th Cav., the grounds had been made ready for the picnics, a small foot bridge being thrown across the creek, a tent erected under which the band sat, rendering some of its most popular selections. Under another tent were two long tables laden with good things for the inner man, the cuisine department being under the charge of the 7th Cavalry's capable caterer, Sergt. Bromwell. The wagons left for the post at 3 o'clock, every one feeling that the picnic had been a success. In addition to its reputation of the "fighting 7th" it can also bear the sobriquet "the hospitable 7th."

Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington and two children left on Thursday to join Maj. Garlington in Washington. No family could be missed more from the 7th Cavalry than this one. A large number of their friends went to the station to see them off.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav., entertained friends at a pink dinner on Wednesday, with Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., as guests of honor.

Mrs. Sumner gave a luncheon and euchre on Friday afternoon to the following ladies: Mrs. Bache, of Omaha; Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Vose, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Sichel, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. Michie, Miss Rockwell, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Lowe, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Horn. The euchre prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Catlin. A small informal hop was held on Friday night. Mrs. Sidney W. Taylor gave a ladies' euchre Saturday night.

Riley was visited by a violent hail and rain storm Wednesday night. For the first time in two years in this part of the country the ground is thoroughly saturated with water. During the hail storm fears were entertained for the safety of the windows on the post, and the ground after the storm was as white as if it had been snow.

The Ladies' Book Club met at Miss Carpenter's on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Turrill and Mrs. Harrington Smith being the readers. The book now being read is "Chapters from Some Unwritten Memories," by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. Mrs. Bache, wife of Med. Dir. Dallas Bache, of Omaha, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Corp. P. Quain has been promoted Sergeant in Co. B, 9th Inf.

On canvas clothing. Detail: Lieuts. B. H. Randolph, E. S. Benton, and A. Campbell. (Orders 28, Fort Barrancas, May 4.)

Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 20th Inf., is relieved from duty as Acting Insp. Gen., Dept. of California. (S. O. 57, April 30, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art., and permission for him to go beyond sea is given. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John M. Jenkins, 9th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia militia near Savannah, Ga., from the 6th to the 13th of July, 1895. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Brown, Texas, vice 2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cav., is detailed in his stead. (S. O. 55, May 6, D. T.)

Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., will pay the troops in the Dep. of California on the muster of April 30, 1895, as follows: The Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 66, April 27, D. Cal.)

Maj. C. W. Miner, 1st Battalion, 6th Inf., under date of May 2, says: "2d Lieut. Charles Hine, 6th Inf., having received leave with a view to resigning from the service is relieved as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion. In relieving Lieut. Hine, the Battalion Commander desires to express for himself and all officers of the Battalion, their deep regret at parting from him. Also their belief that carrying with him to his new occupation the kindly courtesy, energy and character without reproach which he has exhibited in the Army, his success is assured."

2d Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 6th Inf., is announced as Adjutant of the First Battalion.

Col. J. J. Coppinger, 23d Inf., in orders 29%, dated April 25, 1895, says: "Promotion to a higher grade takes me from the 23d Inf.—a regiment with which much of my affection and great part of my life is intimately associated. I had the honor of taking Company A, 2d Battalion 14th Inf. to the Peninsula in 1862, of commanding the 2d Battalion when it was re-organized into the 23d Inf. in Idaho in 1866. I left the regiment by promotion in 1870, returning to it as Colonel in 1891. During these years the regiment has maintained a reputation, in field and in quarters, of which we may be justly proud. I am proud of the 23d Inf., proud that I belonged to it in the past. I cannot part my valued comrades, officers and men, without deep regret. They have my warmest and best wishes for every good fortune and happiness in the future."

Troops I and K, 4th Cav., will march, on such dates as will enable them to reach their respective destinations on or before May 25, from the Presidio of San Francisco en route to the National Parks in the State of California, as follows: Troop I, to the Sequoia National Park, and establish camp within its limits. Troop K, to the Yosemite National Park, and establish a camp in the vicinity of Wawona, California, within the limits of the Park. Both troops will perform the duty in particular of protecting the Park from injury and depredations in accordance with instructions from the Interior Department.

Medical officers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are assigned to duty with the troops as follows: Troop I: 1st Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, Asst. Surg., Acting Hospital Steward John G. Abele, and one private of the detachment at the Presidio of San Francisco to be selected by the Post Surgeon. Troop K: Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg., Hospital Steward Christian Schmidt, and one private of the detachment at the Presidio of San Francisco to be selected by the Post Surgeon. (S. O. 58, May 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Maj. Wm. E. Waters, Surgeon.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., 19th Inf., is extended one month.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Geo. A. Dodd, 3d Cav.

Leave of Maj. Washington Matthews, Surg., is extended four months.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are ordered: 1st Lieut. A. A. Cabanias (promoted from 2d Lieut., 20th Inf.) to 24th Inf., Co. K, vice Brereton, promoted; 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Moody (promoted from 2d Lieut., 22d Inf.) to 20th Inf., Co. D, vice Rogers, promoted; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Tayman (promoted from 2d Lieut., 24th Inf.) to 10th Inf., Co. G, vice Drinen, resigned; 1st Lieut. T. H. McGuire (promoted from 2d Lieut., 25th Inf.), vice Love-ridge, dismissed; 1st Lieut. James W. McAndrew (promoted from 2d Lieut., 21st Inf.) to 3d Inf., Co. H, vice McRae, appointed Adj.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art.

Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th Inf., on special service with Gen. Ruger, will accompany him on his transfer from Chicago to Washington and take station in that city.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Michael McCormack, Co. B, Battalion of Engrs., Willets Point, N. Y.; 1st Class Private James Carson, Ord. Detachment, Springfield Armory, Mass.; Sergt. Allen Cragg, Troop E, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

The U. S. S. Monogahela will be placed in commission May 15. The itinerary of her cruise will be left to the discretion of her commanding officer, Comdr. Brownson. But her objective point is announced as Madeira.

The Bancroft will go into active service about June 1.

On May 10 the Amphitrite will be at Hampton Roads, the Yorktown at Chefoo, the Baltimore at Nagasaki, and the Atlanta and Raleigh at the mouth of Tybee River.

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We have watched with interest the rapid progress
made in the revision of the Army Regulations, which,
to our certain knowledge, has been in progress for four
years past. When the work was commenced some-
where in the neighborhood of 1,460 days ago, we fondly
believed that it would be completed within a very short
time. A period of 20,440 hours has elapsed since, but
we are not despairing. Brig. Gen. Otis is editing the
regulations, under the direction of Secretary Lamont.
He labored for several weeks upon them, and the re-
sult of his work was so satisfactory to the authorities
that they immediately appointed another board to re-
vise his revision. We hardly care to make rash pre-
dictions, but we can safely say that from present in-
dications more than a "very short time" will pass before
the regulations are issued, unless the authorities should
put temptation behind them and let the Army find out
what the numerous revisions have done for the good of
the service.

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Interest has been at a fever heat in Navy circles dur-
ing the last few days as a result of the detachment of
Rear Adm. Meade from the command of the North At-
lantic Squadron. Adm. Meade decided to take this
step only after mature consideration, and it may be said
to have been due in part to his desire to go abroad for
a rest. In his letter to the Department, the Admiral
asked for detachment from the command of the squad-
ron and a year's leave, and indicated to the authorities
his intention to apply for retirement under the forty
years' service law. His requests were granted. One of
the chief reasons prompting Adm. Meade's course was
the action of Secretary Herbert in ordering his flagship,
the New York, to Kiel. Adm. Meade was displeased
with this, and especially at the announced intention of
the Department to fit the Minneapolis up as a flagship for
the squadron during the absence of the New York. He
has always been opposed to this type of ship, and he in-
dicated his intention to hoist his flag on the Cin-
cinnati while the New York was away. The Depart-
ment had ordered certain repairs to be made to the Cin-
cinnati at the Norfolk Navy Yard. This was also a mat-
ter of some annoyance to Adm. Meade, it is understood,
as he wanted the work done at New York, a more con-
venient location. The Department's delay and seeming
intention to refuse his request in this matter is said to
have been one of the causes which actuated him in ask-
ing for detachment. It can be said upon good authority
that just before Adm. Meade's letter was received, the
authorities had decided to order the Cincinnati to New
York, where the repairs were to be made. The Depart-
ment has not yet selected Adm. Meade's successor.
Rear Admiral Ramsay is understood to have indicated
to the authorities his desire to secure this billet. In
case he should go, Capt. R. D. Evans would undoubtedly
be selected as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.
The fact that Adm. Walker had a long conference with
Secretary Herbert on Wednesday last, is considered as
having some bearing on the vacancy. He is said to
have been offered the command, but this is regarded as
doubtful. If it is true, it may be safely said that it has
not yet been accepted, and the chances are that it will
not be. Commo. T. O. Selfridge is looked upon as a
likely candidate. He prefers the European Station, but
if the North Atlantic Squadron is tendered to him, he
will probably accept it. Commo. Joseph N. Miller,
Montgomery Sicard and F. M. Bunce are looked upon
as possible selections.

Asst. Naval Constructor Robert B. Dashiell has com-
pleted a mechanism for small guns of the field type
which is a model in its way. The mechanism is of the
slotted screw type, the breech plug having four thread-
ed and four blank segments. It is supported on a thick
spindle projecting axially from a carrier hinged on the
gun. The operating lever is pivoted on the same spindle
as the carrier and extractor, and is provided at one end
with a toe which slides in a cam on the breech plug to
revolve the latter, and at the other end with a handle.
The extractor is on the order of a claw hammer for
drawing nails, the fulcrum being a moving one, giving
slow motion at first, followed by quick ejection of the
cartridge. Percussion and electric firing attachments
are provided. The principal feature of the design lies
in the fact that the breech plug is swung away from
the gun without being first withdrawn to the rear, as is
usually the case, so that the old three motions are in
this mechanism condensed to two. There are no spring
catches. There are but eleven pieces in all, with not a
single screw in the device. Altogether, it is very sim-
ple.

As soon as China ratifies the treaty of peace with
Japan, made at Shimonoseki, Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien,
5th Inf., who has represented the Army in the Orient,
will return to the United States. Should there be an
outbreak between Japan and any European power the
probabilities are that he will be ordered to
remain in the East until the new difficulty is
settled. Instructions have already gone to Lieut.
O'Brien directing him to come home when the
peace negotiations have reached a successful con-
clusion. The authorities are very much pleased with
the comprehensive reports he has sent to the War De-
partment. They are now in the Military Information
Division, and will soon be published for the information
of the Army. It has been definitely decided by the au-
thorities not to give the reports to the press for publica-
tion, as they contain a great deal of matter which it is
considered wise to keep secret.

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No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at its meeting on Wednesday, expressed emphatic dissent from the current criticisms upon old soldiers—not by formal resolutions, but by its hearty response to speeches by Gen. Fairchild and Archbishop Ireland, proclaiming sentiments of Army fellowship. No one but the soldier understands; none but the soldier's heart can respond to the emotions that are awakened by the comradeship of military life, and especially by the comradeship of the battlefield. They mistake greatly who imagine that this sentiment is limited by distinctions of rank and education. The tie that binds the old soldier to his officer, the officer to his men, is oftentimes closer than that which unites members of the same family. There are supreme moments in each one's life when the fibres of the soul vibrate under the touch of impressions that never die. The memories of such impressions are sacred; they belong to experiences with which no one may deal lightly. It is in the hour of personal danger, of personal self-sacrifice, that the fire of patriotic zeal burns with the most fervid heat, and it is for this reason that the experiences of war so lift a nation beyond and above itself. The Japanese are having this experience now, as we had it thirty years ago. It is chiefly because they are responsive to the sentiment of nationality; because they are "jingo," and the Chinese are not, that we witness such results as are recorded in the East. The nation that cannot be aroused by the spirit of war upon proper occasions, is in its decadence, and those who sneer at war, who scoff at military sentiment, who flout the old soldier, are the enemies of their country, whether they know it or not.

Unquestionably, there are too many who stand ready to take advantage of our better sentiments for their own benefit, but they do not all wear the Army blue, and they are not in undue proportion among old soldiers. Gen. Fairchild, in his capacity as an ex-Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, and the Commander in Chief of the Military Order, declares his willingness to compare the old soldiers with any other body of men of equal number in the United States. The bogus and the mercenary veteran no more represents the spirit of the Army than did Judas that of the apostles. Sailors and soldiers of the genuine type have their faults; no one understands this better than we. Greed of gain is not among them. Carelessness of consequences when under excitement is characteristic of their type, and this may mislead them into faults offensive to pharisaical propriety. But they are not the faults most destructive to the generous impulses from which the soul draws its life.

The veteran may lag superfluous on the stage the foundations of which are laid in his self-forgetfulness and his sacrifices; he may, when the memories of the past possess him, linger somewhat too fondly and too tediously on the weres and might-have-beens; before those dimmed eyes may rise visions of days departed, and of comradeships that seem like those Ulysses and Dante sought among the shades, but let us not forget that he represents the ideas and the sentiments that have, in all time, and in every clime, moved the hearts of the manliest, and set in motion those mighty forces that make nations great.

The U. S. Supreme Court established a very important precedent for the military services by its decision in the case of Mortimer L. Johnson, Captain, U. S. N., appellant, vs. David B. Sayre. It is an appeal from the Circuit Court, E. D. of Virginia, where an attempt was made to establish the fact that a Paymaster's clerk in the Navy was not subject to court martial. In the decision rendered last Monday, May 6, 1895, by Mr. Justice Gray, the facts of the case are recited, and the sophistries with which it was sought to mislead justice are swept aside. It is shown:

1. That all persons in the military or naval service of the United States are subject to the military law; the members of the Regular Army and Navy, at all times; the militia, so long as they are in such service.

2. That the appointment and acceptance of Sayre as Paymaster's clerk were in accordance with the Regulations for the Government of the Navy, established Feb. 23, 1893, by the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, pursuant to Section 1547 of the

Revised Statutes. Navy Regulations of 1893, art. 1697, p. 438. He was therefore, as has been directly adjudged by this court, a person in the naval service of the United States, and subject to be tried and convicted, and to be sentenced to imprisonment, by a general court martial. Ex parte Reed, 100 U. S., 13.

3. That the words in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, "When in actual service in time of war or public danger," like the corresponding words, in the First Article of the Constitution, "called forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," and "employed in the service of the United States," and those in the Second Article, "When called into the actual service of the United States," apply to the militia only. This construction has hitherto been considered so plain and indisputable, that it has been constantly assumed and acted on by this court, without discussion.

4. That the court martial having jurisdiction of the person accused and of the offence charged, and having acted within the scope of its lawful powers, its decision and sentence cannot be reviewed or set aside by the civil courts by writ of habeas corpus or otherwise.

An attempt was made to show that the prison at Boston was so bad that confinement in it was in the nature of a cruel and unusual punishment, but this was brushed aside by the court as unworthy of notice.

Secretary Lamont is now paying attention to the Pay Department of the Army, with a view to its reform. He believes that economy can be practiced here as well as in other branches of the service, and he is considering plans to secure this result. The whole matter is still in an embryonic state, and from present indications it looks as though some time will elapse before anything definite is decided upon. The Secretary recently discussed with Brig. Gen. Stanton, Paymaster General, the advisability of inaugurating some reform in his department, and he suggested a plan, and directed Gen. Stanton to work out the details. This plan contemplated paying the Army by a system of checks, and the shipment of money to commanding officers to take up this paper. Gen. Stanton made a long report on the subject, showing that the system, if adopted, while it might operate in time of peace, would have to be changed in case of war, and the result would be confusion in this important branch of the service. It would lead to a reduction of the Pay Corps, and the centralization of a large number of these officers in Washington; would place the funds of the Government in the hands of unbonded officers, and would, in the opinion of the Paymaster General, be otherwise objectionable. Gen. Stanton is as desirous as the Secretary to be economical in the expense of the Pay Corps, and between them they will undoubtedly secure a satisfactory system. Maj. Davis, the Secretary's Aide, now has Gen. Stanton's report on his desk looking it over, and will present it to the attention of the Secretary as soon as a favorable opportunity arises.

The cruiser Chicago and a hundred-dollar Confederate note have been the subject of an interesting bit of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Italy. When the Chicago was at Naples, just before her return from the European Station, some one uniformed as an officer of this vessel visited several shops and selected goods, tendering therefor a hundred-dollar Confederate bill. His rank and name he announced as "Lieut. Engr. Rogers." The shop keepers of Naples evidently considering the rank a high one, for without questioning they accepted the Confederate note. When they attempted to have it exchanged, they found it was worthless. A protest was made to the Italian Government; the Italian Ambassador in Washington was instructed to look into the matter. He presented it to the attention of the State Department, who called upon the Navy Department for an explanation. An investigation has just been concluded by the latter, and the State Department has been informed that no results were obtained therefrom. It is believed by the Navy Department that some swindler in Naples conceived the plan of representing himself as "a Lieutenant Engineer in the service of the United States," and reviving recollections of the late unpleasantness by passing Confederate notes upon the natives.

As one of the non-resident members of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the editor of the Army and Navy Journal gives his approval to the proposition to charge such members with annual dues to the amount of \$5. It would be a pity to subject this excellent club to pecuniary embarrassment, and it would seem to be reasonable to ask that non-resident members should bear a portion of its pecuniary burdens. The Board of Governors, in their circular, say: "There are at present 771 non-resident members—fully four-fifths of the total membership of the club. They have a joint ownership in the club property and equal interest in its preservation from deterioration by ordinary use and lapse of time. Whenever duty or pleasure calls any of them temporarily to the Capital they have a preferred right to rooms in its house, more desirable and less expensive than can be had at hotels; and at all times they can, by card, extend this right and all other privileges of the club to friends and acquaintances visiting this city. It is the only club in which non-resident members have such preference and privileges without the payment of annual dues." It is obviously unwise to overburden the club, if we desire its continued and prosperous existence.

The British occupation of Corinto came to an end Saturday evening, May 4. At 6 o'clock the commander of the port, Gen. Roberto Gonzales, arrived by special train with his forces and peacefully resumed possession of the town. The Nicaraguan flag was hoisted at 6 o'clock next morning. Subsequently it was saluted by the Royal Arthur with twenty-one guns, and the salute was replied to from the shore. The Satellite left for Panama that evening. The Royal Arthur and the Wild Swan sailed at noon the next day. Gratification is expressed universally at this ending of the trouble. Great credit is given to Dr. Constantino Fiallos, the Minister representing Honduras, for the manner in which he conducted the negotiations with Rear Adm. Stephenson. Dr. Fiallos was formerly Secretary of Legation for Honduras at Washington. By the terms of settlement Nicaragua is to pay \$75,000 smart money within the next fifteen days. Not only does Great Britain receive this, but she has succeeded in establishing a precedent which, if suffered to stand without protest, puts any one of the Central and South American Republics at her mercy, whenever she chooses to make a case against it.

Four of the composite gunboats authorized by the last Congress will be of the single screw type, and will be supplied with full sail power. The remaining two will be twin screw vessels without sail. This is the decision of Secretary Herbert, and in accordance with it, the Bureau of Construction and Repair is now working on the plans for both types of vessels. As has been stated in the Journal, the Board of Bureau Chiefs could not agree on the kind of boats to build, and two reports were submitted. The majority report favored the twin screw vessel, while the minority report recommended the single screw full sail power boat. After carefully considering the matter, the arguments of the minority of the board won the Secretary, and he thereupon ordered the construction of the vessels as named. It is expected that the proposals for these vessels will be issued in about a month.

The bronze statue of the late Maj. Gen. John Buford, U. S. V., the famous cavalry officer, whose services at the battle of Gettysburg contributed in a remarkable degree to the Union victory, will soon be unveiled on the spot from which the opening gun was fired under his personal direction. That gun, together with three others of the same battery, will be permanently mounted on low granite blocks surrounding the pedestal upon which the statue rests. The War Department has ordered Light Battery "C," 3d Art., and the band and two full troops 6th Cav., under command of a field officer, to march to Gettysburg in time to participate in the ceremony of dedication, July 1, 1895. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Chairman Buford Memorial Association, will preside. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson will be the orator of the day, while the Federal and State authorities and veterans of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac will be represented on the occasion.

Mr. H. L. Slade, an employe of the Taunton Locomotive Works, has succeeded in obtaining temporary notoriety by a published denial of the story that Adm. Farragut was lashed to the mast during the fight at Mobile Bay. He was not lashed to the mast, but he was supported in the rigging by a bit of lead line fastened at both ends, and intended to protect him against a fall in case he should be wounded, as Nelson was at Trafalgar. This occurred twice; once in the port rigging of the mainmast, and once in the rigging of the mizzenmast, just below the futtock shrouds. This fact is vouched for by abundant testimony, including that of a letter addressed by the Admiral to his family at the time. The truth is, that in the heat and hurry of such an engagement as that in Mobile, little note is taken of minor incidents. They may impress themselves upon the memory of the individual participant without being remembered, if observed, by others.

A correspondent of the Kansas City "Times" asks: "In view of the recent orders relating to a change in the Quartermaster's Dept. regarding the issue of clothing, has any one thought of the idea of having in every regiment, or at every Post, a Clothing Sergt?" The Army and Navy Journal has more than once during the past few years advocated a "Master Tailor" for each regiment with proper rank and pay. Now that regiments are brought more together, the necessity for such a position is much greater than of yore.

The statement that there are twelve Hospital Stewards who have served the number of years necessary to retire, thirty, does not seem to be borne out by the records of the War Department. So far as the records of service show; there are but four Hospital Stewards who are eligible for retirement. Two of these, Beals and Swan, have already applied and will shortly be retired. The other two are occupying special positions, and it is likely that exception will be made in their cases.

A complaint reaches us that those for whom Post libraries and reading rooms are principally intended have absolutely nothing to say in the selection of the reading matter. The regulations seem to provide for representation, but however that may be, the selection should always be made judiciously and with a view to the mental elevation of the readers. Such we believe to be the case at the majority of garrisoned Posts. The selection of trashy literature, to suit the case of the few, should be discountenanced.

The gossips at the War Department are not yet through talking about the assignment of Maj. Gen. Ruger to special duty at the War Department, and they still see in this action of the President, if no one else does, an intention to give the General the command of the Army upon the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Schofield. A number of the officers at the Department who have looked up the law on the subject to find out if it would be legal for the President to appoint a junior over a senior, conclude that he has the power to do so. The act of July 13, 1866, provides that "section seventeen of an act entitled an act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army," approved July 17, 1862, and a resolution entitled "A resolution to authorize the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or department to officers of the same grade without regard to seniority," approved April 4, 1862, be and the same are hereby repealed." The repeal of the resolution referred to was a distinct declaration on the part of Congress that seniority should rule. There is no other law on the statute books in regard to this matter, but it is held that the President, under the Constitution as Commander in Chief of the Army, could, if he so desired, order any officer he might select to command the Army. At the same time it is obvious that as such authority could not properly be exercised except for the most urgent reasons its discussion has only a speculative value.

It should be distinctly understood that what has been stated here concerning the succession to Lieut. Gen. Schofield, is simply a report of what is being said, and should not be taken as in any sense an expression of opinion by the Army and Navy Journal. We believe that Gen. Miles should succeed Gen. Schofield in command; we believe that he will succeed him. To hold to the contrary is to reflect upon the fairness and good sense of the President. To compel an officer to accept orders from his junior is such a violation of military precedents and military proprieties as could only be justified by a rare emergency, and to apply an extremely attenuated interpretation of the powers of the Commander in Chief to the actual condition would be clearly without warrant of necessity.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield has issued orders directing the 3d Inf., stationed at Fort Snelling, to go into camp at Camp Douglass, Wisconsin, with the National Guard of that State, during the month of July. Two troops of the 7th Cav., stationed at Fort Sheridan, and the light battery stationed at the same Post, will also participate in this encampment during that month. The troops will be ordered to march to the site of their camp, and it is expected that this practice will be highly beneficial to them. Similar orders will be issued to all other troops participating in State encampments, unless the distance is so great as to preclude the possibility of marching. Before the Wisconsin State troops' encampment, it is probable that the 3d Inf. will go into camp with the Minnesota National Guard. This, however, is not yet definitely decided upon. A number of States are now asking for troops to participate in the encampments of their National Guard, but no action has been taken upon their requests, except in the instance above noted. There is no doubt, however, that wherever practicable, the Department will be glad to grant requests of this character. The 6th Cav., at Fort Myer, Va., will probably have a long practice march during the summer. The present intention of the authorities is to march to Gettysburg, Pa., and there to go into camp for a short time. It remains to be seen whether this intention will be carried out.

Officers on duty at the War Department are severely criticizing the visor for the new cap recently adopted for service use. It is thought that its military appearance could be greatly enhanced by having the top slightly changed and the utility of the visor increased by having it inclined downward at a sharper angle. This would give a greater protection to the eyes by preventing the rays of light from striking them. As there is nothing in the Army Regulations or in the order issued in regard to the cap describing the kind of visor to be used, it is the intention of a number of the officers on duty at the Department to secure visors which will have the character mentioned.

Plans prepared by the Ordnance Department of the Army for fortifying New York Harbor, include several turrets armed with 16-inch guns. No appropriation has ever been made for either the guns or turrets. They could not be built in less than three years after the receipt of the appropriation. Congress has repeatedly refused an appropriation for the guns, and there is little likelihood of its being obtained except in case of preparations for war.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Schofield's sister, Miss Kilburn, Mr. Wm. P. Schofield, Col. Schofield and Lieut. Col. Sanger, Gen. Schofield's Military Aide and Secretary, will leave Washington on Thursday next on a tour of inspection of Army Posts of the country. The first stop will be made at Memphis, where the party will witness the Interstate Drill. Gen. Schofield has not yet definitely settled on the remainder of his itinerary.

The following is the list of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy announced by Secretary Herbert on Thursday last: Senators C. J. Faulkner and H. M. Teller; Representatives J. D. Sayres, F. C. Tate and J. A. T. Hull; Col. A. F. Fleet, of Mo.; Rev. M. M. Benton, Kentucky; Robert M. Thompson, New York; Prof. T. L. Loundsbury, LL. D., Yale University; E. T. Morrisett, Ala.; J. B. Henderson, Missouri; and Prof. William M. Thornton, University of Virginia.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.
N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. B. J. Cromwell, senior officer. Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, at his own request, was detached from command on May 8.
EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide (p. s.)
At San Juan del Sud May 5.
ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan.
Training ship. Sailed from Newport April 17 for Southampton, Eng. Due at Southampton May 16; Mail to be sent care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until steamer sailing from New York July 4; after that date to Yorktown, Va., until Sept. 8, and then to Newport, R. I.
AMPHITRITE, 6 guns, Capt. W. C. Wise. At Norfolk, Va. Was taking on coal May 5.
ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.) Orders to Nicaragua revoked. Now at Key West.
BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.) Left Yokohama, May 6, for Nagasaki.
BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.
CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (a. a. s.) At Mozambique, May 7.
CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Nagasaki, May 5.
CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) En route to New York for repairs.
COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.) At New York. To sail May 20. Due at Southampton June 1, and at Kiel, Germany, June 10.
CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Tamsin, April 30.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.
CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (s. d.) At Washington, D. C.
DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) At Chemulpo, April 30.
DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.) At Washington. Will go to Norfolk in a few days to be docked.
ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Schoolship.) At Boston, Mass.
ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) At Port Royal, S. C.
FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) Arrived at New York May 2, and was at Boston May 3.
FRANKLIN, 30, Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-ship.) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Chefoo.
MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (e. s.) At Naples. Will be at Kiel, Germany, June 19.
MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.) At Erie, Pa.
MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) At Norfolk to be fitted up as flagship of N. A. Station, during the absence of the New York.
MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.
MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At Tacoma May 3.
MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.
MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.) Left Panama, May 6, southward.
MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) Left Key West, May 7, for Greytown, Nicaragua.
NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Capt. Yates Stirling ordered to command, and sailed from New York April 23.
NEW YORK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Placed in dry dock May 7. Is due at Southampton, England, June 1, and at Kiel, Germany, June 10. Will sail from New York about May 20.
OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.) At San Francisco May 10. Will undergo inspection June 10, and will then relieve the Philadelphia at Honolulu.
PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Shanghai April 28.
PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At Honolulu. Will return to Mare Island, Cal., when relieved by Olympia.
PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.
RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Key West, May 1.
RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) On the coast of Ecuador, at Esmeraldas.
RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield, (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.
ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public Marine School. Address foot E. 28th St., N. Y.
SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) Left Naples May 8, for Algiers. Will be at Kiel, Germany, by June 10.
SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship.) Philadelphia, Pa.
THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (s. d.) At San Diego, April 19. Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox has been ordered to command June 15.
VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.
YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.
YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (a. s.) Left Chinkiang for Chefoo, May 6.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 3.—Chief Engr. Henry Herwig, ordered to the Mexican.
Chief Engr. J. K. Barton, detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Bennington.
Chief Engr. A. B. Bates, detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Mare Island Naval Hospital.
Ass. Surg. Robert Boyd, detached from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to the Monongahela.
Ass. Surg. Lewis Morris, ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.
Ass. Paym. Z. W. Reynolds, ordered to examination for promotion.
MAY 4.—The following officers will report on board the Monongahela June 15: Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Lieut. C. E. Colahan, T. B. Howard, W. H. Allen, J. P. Parker, and John Gibson; Ensigns J. W. Oman, A. H. Robertson, L. H. Chandler, and Chap. A. L. Royce.
Lieut. H. W. Harrison has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Ranger per steamer of May 10 from New York.
Lieut. W. C. Babcock has been detached from the New York Navy Yard May 8 and ordered as Executive Officer of the Michigan May 10.
Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine's orders to the Ranger are revoked, and on detachment from the Wabash he will go on waiting orders.
Ensign C. B. Morgan has been detached from the Hydrographic Office May 8 and ordered to the Michigan May 10.
Lieut. C. P. Reese has been detached from the Michigan May 10 and ordered home.
P. A. Surg. S. S. White has been ordered to the Bancroft June 8.
MAY 6.—Capt. A. T. Mahan assigned to temporary duty in connection with the War College and Torpedo school.
Capt. G. C. Kenney detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard on May 30 and placed on waiting orders.
Capt. J. H. Sands detached from the Boston Navy Yard on May 29 and ordered as Capt. of the Portsmouth Navy Yard the following day.
Comdr. H. W. Lyon ordered to duty as Equipment Officer of the Boston Navy Yard on May 29.
Lieut. Comdr. Henry Knox ordered to command the Thetis June 15.
Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins detached from the Thetis June 15 and granted two month's leave.
Comdr. Joshua Bishop detached from ordnance instruction and ordered to attendance upon the course of instruction at the Naval War College.
Passed Ass. Surg. John W. Bate detached from the Enterprise and ordered to temporary duty as recorder of the Naval Examining and Medical Boards at the Naval Laboratory, New York.
The resignation of Ass. Surg. M. W. Barnum accepted to take effect from May 6.
MAY 7.—Lieut. J. F. Luby detached from the Saratoga and placed on waiting orders.
Lieut. N. N. Barnes, retired, detached as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary.
P. A. Engr. E. Theiss to the Albatross.
Ass. Naval Constructor G. H. Rock detached from New York Navy Yard and ordered to superintend the construction of three new torpedo boats at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore.
MAY 8.—Lieut. E. A. Anderson detached from the Branch Hydrographic office at New Orleans and ordered to the Michigan.
The resignation of Ass. Surg. Robert Boyd has been accepted.
Ensign George W. Kline detached from the coast survey steamer Bancroft and ordered to the Saratoga.
MAY 10.—Barron P. Dubois, son of late Med. Dir. Dubois and Wm. P. Brawley have been appointed Assistant Paymasters in the Navy.
Lieut. L. S. Vanduzer to office of Naval Intelligence.
Lieut. H. S. Chas. Surgeon M. C. Beuhm and P. A. Eng. G. B. Hanson ordered to Examination for promotion.
Asst. Surgeon H. D. Wilson from the Vermont to the Monongahela.
Ensign A. B. Hoff, from Bureau of Navigation to the Naval Academy.
Chief Engr. E. J. Whittaker placed on retired list.
Lieut. Commander R. E. Carmody ordered before a retiring board.
Ensign L. C. Bertolette detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.
Lieut. A. P. Niblack detached from New York, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.
Lieut. S. S. Wood detached from New York and ordered to the Vermont.
Asst. Engr. W. W. Bush detached from Vesuvius and ordered to New York, relieving Asst. Engr. E. L. Beach, who goes to Vesuvius.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 6.—Second Lieut. Albert S. McLemore detached from Norfolk Barracks and ordered to proceed to Honolulu and report upon arrival there for duty on the flagship Philadelphia, Pacific Station.
MAY 8.—Second Lieut. Rufus H. Lane detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, on May 15, and ordered to proceed to New York and report on May 17 for duty with Marine Guard of the U. S. F. S., New York.
Second Lieut. Elisha Theall detached from duty with Marine Guard of U. S. F. S., New York, when she falls in with U. S. F. S., San Francisco and ordered to report for duty with Marine Guard of that vessel.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The German given by the first class, and which was to have taken place a week ago but was postponed, took place in the boathouse on Saturday night. It was a great success, and there were many very pretty and novel figures, the most attractive being "the class figure." In this figure the couples were so arranged that they formed a well marked '85 covering the whole room, and viewed from the gallery it made a very pretty picture. After this figure the class yell was given, and to the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," the gay crowd dispersed. Among those present were: Mrs. C. W. Rae, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Bassett, of the Yard; Miss Dangerfield, of Norfolk; Miss Todd, the Misses Phyllis, Miss Mannix, Miss Terry, Miss Snyder, Miss Hichborn, of Washington; the Misses Randolph, of Charlottesville, Va.; Miss Finley, of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Butler, Miss Holmes, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Knowlton, Miss Ludlow, of New York; Miss Smith, of Philadelphia; the Misses Saunders, of Baltimore; Miss Horney, of St. Louis; Miss Kautz, of San Francisco; Miss Stoneman, of Los Angeles; Miss Smith, of Brooklyn; Miss Rayburg, of Chicago; Miss Handy, Miss Owen, Miss Norris, Miss Jennie Schenck, Miss Todhunter, Miss Porter, Miss Kennedy, Miss Mollie Milligan, Miss Fay, Miss Leroux, Miss Murray, Miss Duval, Miss Stewart, of Annapolis; Miss Buford, of Boston; Miss Curtin, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Miss Blake, of London. Cadet J. F. Marshall led, assisted by Annapolis' fairest daughter, Miss Elizabeth Handy. At the favor tables, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Brownson, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Garst and Mrs. Williams presided.
Benches have been placed out in "Lovers' Lane," and every afternoon this beautiful part of the Yard is thronged with people, especially till 6 o'clock, when the band stops playing.
A baseball game with Johns Hopkins University took place on Saturday, May 4, and resulted in an easily won victory for the cadets, the score being 12 to 7. The Hopkins team came down from Baltimore on a tug, leaving Baltimore about 10 A. M., and reaching the Santee's wharf at 3 P. M. Last year Hopkins was also beaten by the cadets, the score being 13 to 8. For Hopkins the battery was McCormick, pitcher, and Wilson, catcher; for the cadets, Henderson pitched and Tozer caught.

The regular annual warned list, called by the cadets "The Maypole," and corresponding to a similar list published

every year just before the semi-annual examinations, known as the "Christmas Tree," was read to the battalion Saturday after dinner. This list contains the names of all those cadets who are in danger of being unsatisfactory in one or more branches after the approaching annual examinations.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Last dispatches from Christiania and Stockholm show that the fear of War between Norway and Sweden does not abate. The Christiania Defense Committee has decided to order torpedoes in Germany to protect the harbor in case the Swedish fleet should attempt to attack the city. They will be paid for with money subscribed by Norwegian women for national defense.

An officer of the U. S. S. Cincinnati says that it was found, during fleet drill, that apprentices could use the Fiske stadiometer just as well as officers; and yet, for fear of some accident that should befall it, and thus deprive the ship of its services, none but officers were allowed to touch it, and the penalty of "death" was declared against anybody who should injure it.

Advices from Panama, May 9, state that the U. S. S. Ranger was off Esmeraldas on May 3, and as the gunboat Cotopaxi, of Ecuador, was about to bombard the town to dislodge insurgents, Capt. Watson, of the Ranger, it is said, landed immediately under a flag of truce, and, his wise counsel and friendly influence prevailing, the rebels quitted Esmeraldas, and Capt. Boyano, assumed possession.

The battle ship Kaiser sails from Wilhelmshaven May 4 to join the German squadron in Asiatic waters. She carries 644 sailors and marines, who will raise the total of the German force in Chinese waters to 2,050 men. Before the Kaiser sailed, Emperor William sent his portrait aboard. Russia has less than a dozen effective ships in the East, including three armored cruisers, the Admiral Nachimoff, the Pamiat Azova and the Vladimir Monomach. Two modern cruisers, the Admiral Korniloff and the Rynda; three old style corvettes of the Kreyzer class; two torpedo cruisers, the Gaidamak and the Vozdnik, and several useless gunboats.

Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., in charge of the Hydrographic Office, Washington, in the Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for the month of May, among other valuable information to mariners, gives the track of the cyclone off May on March 10, positions of derelicts and wrecks, icebergs, field ice, etc. The forecast for May is: Fair weather generally over the North Atlantic with occasional gales near the American coast and along the transatlantic steamship routes north of the 40th parallel. Considerable increase in fog on the Grand Banks and westward to the American coast. Icebergs east and southeast of Newfoundland as far south as 43° N. The northeast trades will begin to extend farther north.

The North Atlantic Squadron will have a busy time of it during the coming summer. The New York and Columbia will leave for Kiel on May 20, and will remain abroad until early in August, when they will return to the United States, and probably be assigned to duty in connection with the Naval Militia. Similar duty is designed for the remaining vessels of the squadron, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two like the Montgomery and Atlanta, which will probably remain in Caribbean waters. The Minneapolis, which is being made into a flagship at Norfolk, will be finished inside of six weeks. The Montgomery will remain in Nicaraguan waters until the Nicaraguan Canal Commission completes its labors. The Atlanta's orders to Greytown have been revoked, and she will remain at Key West for the present.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering will test, some time during the summer, the Belleville boilers built in the lake steamer Northwest. This vessel was contracted to give twenty miles an hour speed, but on her trial made only eighteen miles. The boilers developed 7,500 horsepower. Improvements have since been made in the boilers, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering will test them. A good deal of interest centers in the test, as this type of boilers is in use in the French Navy.

Secretary Herbert has adopted the recommendation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and the turret for the 12-inch breech loading rifles of the battleship Iowa will, therefore, be elliptical in shape. This is quite an innovation, as there is now no man-of-war in the United States fitted with turrets of this design. The weight which will be saved by this design will approximate something like 100 tons. The forward plate of each of the two turrets will be 17 inches thick, and the remaining plates will be 15 inches in thickness.

The Navy Department has directed Rear Adm. Brown, commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, to make next week an official trial of one of the two torpedo boats for the second-class battleship Texas. The instructions for this trial were prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, and include a progressive speed trial; running over the measured mile; full power trial; turning trial and shoal water trials. Naval Constructor Bowles and one of the Chief Engineers on duty at the yard will look after the technical details, and a line officer will be designated to navigate the craft. This boat weighs 10,992 pounds, and as its function will be to operate from the Texas as a base, will be supplied with only three-quarters of a ton of fuel. The Journal has heretofore described the principal dimensions of this boat and its characteristics. Two boats of a similar character are building at the New York Navy Yard for the second-class battleship Maine, and they will be given their official trial some time next month.

We fear that another mistake has been made in awarding the contract for the Brooklyn Dry Dock. What is wanted at the Navy Yard, and wanted very badly, is a dry dock and not a contract for building one. In their protest against the award the Simpson Dry Dock Company says: "The construction of the dry dock in question presents far greater engineering difficulties than those presented by any heretofore undertaken. This was demonstrated by the experience of this company in the construction of dry dock No. 2, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. We feel justified in saying that no person or company that has not already encountered and overcome the difficulties caused by the presence of a stratum of quicksand forty feet in depth, and extending over the entire surface of the dry dock, is competent to undertake the work. No timber dry dock has ever been completed and adequately tested on the Atlantic Coast, except those constructed by us. Where an attempt has been made by other contractors to build a dry dock they have failed to accomplish the work, even after great delay. In our bid we undertake to turn over to the Government, complete, this dry dock within sixteen months after we are put in possession of the site and materials. A view of the necessities of the Naval service, this saving of time is worthy of earnest consideration." The Government empowers the Secretary to reject bids if he sees

fit. He should in any case make the conditions of his acceptance of this bid as exacting as possible. Mr. Gillies has received \$170,000, and all the Government has to show for it is a hole in the ground. There is a well grounded suspicion that the same influences are behind this new bid.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Asst. Engr. Charles A. McAllister has successfully passed his examination for promotion.

The following officers have been placed in permanent waiting orders under the provisions of the Act of Congress of Nov. 2, 1895: Capt. Douglass Ottinger, Edward L. Deane, Eric Gabrielson, Thomas W. Lay, Leander M. Keene, 1st Lieut. John Morrissey, George Walden, Benj. W. Loring, Thomas Mason, Robert Barstow and Joseph M. Simms; 2d Lieut. Samuel Howard, 3d Lieut. Robert Henderson, Chief Engrs. Frank H. Pulsifer, Andrew L. Harrison, William C. Wheeler, James M. McDougall, J. Madison Case, M. D. L. Dinsmore, George M. Robinson, Edward F. Hedden and Alfred Hoyt; 1st Asst. Engrs. James T. Kelleher, Oliver I. Remick, James Fitzpatrick, William H. Warren and Charles F. Dyce; 2d Asst. Engrs. Phillip Lüttig and Henry C. Henshaw.

Orders—2d Lieut. John L. Davis ordered to the Wolcott, at San Diego; 2d Lieut. K. W. Perry, 3d Lieut. J. G. Berry, 1st Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack and 2d Asst. Engr. L. T. Jones to the Grant, at Port Townsend; 2d Asst. Engr. R. W. Champlain, to the Walcott; Capt. W. D. Ronth, placed on waiting orders; 3d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, ordered to special duty at Camden, N. J.

RECENT ARMY PROMOTIONS.

"Harper's Weekly" for May 11 has an article on "Recent Army Promotions," with excellent likenesses of Maj. Gen. Merritt and Brig. Gen. Bliss. A sketch of Gen. Merritt appears in the last number of the Journal. Gen. Bliss was born in Rhode Island, April 17, 1835, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1854, and assigned as Bvt. 2d Lieut. to the 1st Inf. He served in Texas until the breaking out of the war, being in the meantime promoted to be 2d Lieutenant, 8th Inf., March 3, 1855; 1st Lieutenant, 8th Inf., Oct. 17, 1860, and Captain, same regiment, May 14, 1861. He was with the Federal troops in Texas that were surrendered to the Texas insurgents, under Gen. Van Dorn, in May, 1861, and was released April 5, 1862. He was commissioned Colonel of the 10th R. I. Vols. in May, 1862, and served in the Army of the Potomac until March, 1863, being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and for gallantry in that battle was brevetted Major. From March, 1863, to March, 1864, he served in the Western armies, in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. He commanded a brigade of the 9th Army Corps in the Richmond campaign in the spring of 1864, and was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, in May, 1864, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel May 7, 1864, for gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness. He was in command of a brigade at the siege of Petersburg, and at the "Mine Assault" of July 30, 1864. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service June 28, 1865, and resumed his command in the Regular Army. He was promoted to be Major, 39th Inf., Aug. 6, 1867; transferred to the 25th Inf., March 15, 1869; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Inf., March 5, 1879, and to Colonel of the 24th Inf., April 20, 1886. Since the war he has served with his regiment at different stations in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Kansas, Indian Territory and New Mexico, excepting the periods when exercising detached commands, or on special duty, viz.: In command of District of Chester, S. C., and Assistant Commissioner Freedman's Bureau, June to August, 1866; on recruiting service, September, 1866 to 1867, and in command of Recruiting Depot, at David's Island, New York, October, 1878, to October, 1880. He was in command of the United States troops at Trinidad, Col., during the labor strikes of last year.

FORT SNELLING.

The last full dress hop of the season was as all its predecessors have been a howling success. The hall was very beautifully decorated. The usual crowd was out from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Kennedy and Lieut. Morford received. Much credit is due the hop committee, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. Reeve, Lieut. Morford and Lieut. Smith, for the admirable manner in which the hops have been conducted this season.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCoy gave a very enjoyable card party a few evenings ago.

On the evening of the 28th Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy gave a dinner to celebrate Capt. Butler's promotions. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Moale, Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Fremont, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Lieut. Beacom and Lieut. Freeland.

Lieut. Beacom has just returned from his trip to Japan. Capt. Hannay, we are glad to say, has fully recovered from his recent illness. A number of theater parties have been given lately; one particularly pleasant box party was given by Capt. Wilkinson Tuesday evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Butler and on Friday evening, April 26, was given one of the prettiest cotillions, by the younger set of the garrison, that has ever been danced in the post hall. The hall was very appropriately decorated in red, white and blue. In one end the entire sides of the recess were draped with flags, with here and there chairs, tables and lamps. At the opposite end, on the stage, was seated the band, and on the floor below a large divan covered with pillows offered an inviting place to rest between the dancing. The cotillion was led most successfully by Lieut. Morford, who introduced many delightful figures, among which were "The Kneeling Quadrille," "The Sign Figure," "Circle," etc. The hostesses were: Misses Julia Gerlach, Williams, Beale Williams, Hobart, Lydia Hobart, Frances, Mason and Beale Hannay. Among those who danced were the following: Misses Ames, Appleton, Bancroft, Horn, Chittenden, Pope, Hudson, Johnson, Sweet, McClelland, Jones, Carr, Buckley, of St. Paul, and Miss Follet, of Minneapolis; Lieuts. Houle, Barker, Smith, Wolfe, Messrs. Gerlach, Hannay, Mason, Butler, Swartz, of Fort Snelling, and Messrs. Ames, Appleton, Bancroft, Warrens, Rugg, Furness, McClelland, Matteson, Holbert, Saunders, Breed, of St. Paul; Mr. Van Cleave, of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Harvey died on the 28th ult. in Washington, D. C., at the age of 81 years. She was widow of the late Dr. Philip Harvey, who served during the War as Surgeon of Volunteers and Medical Director. She was born in Ohio and traced her ancestry in America back to the time when Lord Baltimore began the colonization of Maryland. She was a resident of Burlington, Iowa, where interment will take place. Three of her children survive her. George Harvey, of Burlington, Iowa, who was an officer of Infantry during the Rebellion; Mrs. E. P. Rogers, of Portland, Oregon, and Dr. P. F. Harvey, Major, Med. Dept., U. S. A.

The President, late on May 10, appointed Col. Wm. P. Craigbill Chief of Engineers, with rank of Brigadier General.

A WORK OF ART.

Following is an extract from the proceedings of meeting of the 10th Cavalry Officers' Club, held at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on April 2, 1895:

Resolved, That in accepting, as a present, from Mr. F. H. Lambert, the beautiful oil painting of the late 1st Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke; representing him in the act of rescuing a wounded soldier under the fire of the enemy, the officers of the 10th Cavalry desire to express to the artist their appreciation of his faithful portrayal of this touching scene and gallant act of their esteemed and lamented comrade. The picture is not only a speaking likeness, but it also recalls in a most vivid manner the incident as impressed upon the minds of all his fellow-officers and gives evidence of the talent and unusual skill of the artist. That the thanks of the regiment be tendered to Mr. F. H. Lambert for this splendid work of art, which is rendered doubly valuable by reason of the universal esteem in which the subject of it was held and the artist's high conception of this noble act as depicted by him on canvas.

Be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Club be instructed to invite Mr. Lambert to visit the regiment, and that the hospitalities of the Club are hereby extended to him.

WM. H. SMITH, 1st Lieut.,
Adj., 10th U. S. Cav., Secretary.

The tenth annual reunion of the Graduates of the Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy, Thursday, June 6, 1895. The business meeting will be held in Naval Institute Hall at 3:30 P. M., and the dinner will be served in the boat house at 8 P. M. Dinner formation will take place in front of the old quarters. All graduates are invited to be present. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained from the Secretary, or at the Naval Academy Club. Price, \$5. The officers of the Academy expect to receive all visiting graduates as guests, and sleeping accommodations will be furnished. It has been proposed to make the reunion and dinner partake of the nature of class reunions. If six or more members of any class are present, separate tables will be assigned for the dinner, and arrangements will be made to quarter them together. The question of the adoption of a button or badge for graduates of the Academy will be brought up at the meeting, and suggestions will be gladly received by the council.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C. F. G. and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; D. Ft. Apache; E. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; E. and H. Ft. Grant; A. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; G. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; B. E. G. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. and I. Ft. Logan, Colo.; A. C. D. and F. Ft. Riley, Kas.
2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E. G. H. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. and I. Ft. Logan, Colo.; A. C. D. and F. Ft. Riley, Kas.
3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. D. and K. Jefferson Bks., Mo.; A. and B. Ft. Reno, O. T.; C. E. F. and G. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; H. and I. Ft. Sill, O. T.
4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A. D. and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho; B. C. I. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A. and H. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. Eagle Pass, Tex.; C. and D. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. and I. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G. and K. Ft. Brown, Tex.
6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A. E. G. and H. Ft. Myer; D. and I. Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B. C. F. and K. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A. E. H. and I. Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B. and K. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D. and F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; G. Ft. Clark, Tex.; I. Ft. Sill, O. T.
8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Meade, S. D.; L. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; A. and C. Ft. Yates, N. D.
9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A. C. D. E. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Robinson, N. Y.; B. and F. Ft. De Chesne, Utah.
10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C. F. and I. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; B. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; D. and H. Ft. Buford, N. Dak.; A. Ft. Keogh, Mont.
1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A. G. I. and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C. D. and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B. H. and M. Davids Island, N. Y. H.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.
2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. C. G. and M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; K. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Freese, Me.; B. and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. and F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. and L. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. E. and H. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; D. and L. Jackson Bks., La.; C. Washington Bks., D. C.; A. and G. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I. and K. Key West Bks., Fla.; B. and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A. G. I. and M. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. Ft. Adams, R. I.; C. D. and L. Ft. McHenry, Md.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; E. H. and K. Ft. Monroe, Va.
5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A. D. F. H. K. and L. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I. Ft. Mason, Cal.; B. and M. Ft. Canby, Wash.; C. and E. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.
1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B. C. D. and F. Angel Island, Cal.; A. E. and G. Benicia Bks., Cal.; H. San Diego Bks., Cal.
2D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.
3D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. F. and G. at Fort Sherman, Idaho; C. Boise Bks., Idaho; D. E. and H. Fort Spokane, Wash.
5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Thomas, Ga.
6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Thomas, Ky.
7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Logan, Colo.
8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. C. D. E. and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; F. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B. and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.
9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Mason, N. Y.
10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. F. and H. Ft. Reno, O. T.; C. D. E. G. and I. Ft. Sill, O. T.
11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B. C. E. and G. Whipple Bks., A. T.; A. D. F. and H. Ft. Apache, A. T.
12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B. C. D. E. and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A. F. and H. Ft. Yates, N. D.
13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C. E. and H. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; A. and G. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B. D. and F. Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.
14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. C. D. E. and G. Columbus Bks., O.; B. F. and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D. and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A. B. C. E. F. and G. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. E. G. and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. C. D. and F. Ft. Brady, Mich.
20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Plattsburgh, Bks., N. Y.
22D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A. C. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Ft. Pembina, N. D.; B. and D. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
23D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B. C. D. E. G. and H. Ft. Clark, Tex.; F. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. B. C. and I. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.
25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B. F. G. and H. Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A. Ft. Custer, Mont.; D. Camp Merritt; C. and E. Ft. Buford, N. D.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN JOSEPH COPPINGER, U. S. A.,

is next in remainder to Ballyvolane and other Coppinger estates in County Cork, Ireland, upon failure of the issue of the present proprietor, under the will of the late Wm. Coppinger, of Ballyvolane and Barrycourt. Coppinger O'Connell, the present proprietor, is unmarried. He is a grand nephew of Wm. Coppinger of Barrycourt, Co. Cork, who died unmarried Nov. 6, 1862. His father, the nephew of William, through whom he inherited, died Dec. 21, 1863. The Irish Coppingers claim descent from one of those brave Norsemen who, in the 9th century, invaded the North of Ireland. The first of the name on record, Stephen Coppinger, or Copinger, was Alderman and sometimes Mayor of Cork in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, 1559. His successor, Stephen Coppinger, though a catholic, had his estate preserved to him because of service rendered to the Lord Protector when he was still only Oliver Cromwell. The son of Stephen was the last Roman Catholic Sheriff of Cork prior to passing the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and was outlawed for his treason. A younger brother, William, was the ancestor of the Coppingers of Bordeaux. A "don d'Aubaine" was made to his widow and children by King Louis XIV. of France. A third son of Stephen, Henry, was also outlawed for his loyalty. He was a Captain in the service of King James and was the ancestor of the Spanish family of Coppinger and great grandfather of the famous General Jose Coppinger. A fourth son, and a brother of Thomas, was also outlawed. Thomas son Edward is said to have been a Captain in the service of King James II., and to have been mortally wounded in the celebrated engagement at Bottle Hill, Co. Cork, April 1, 1691. The Coppinger estates were forfeited and sold, but subsequently came back to the family. General John J. Coppinger, U. S. A., is the ninth in descent from the original Stephen and will, if he succeeds to the estate, be twelfth in succession. He is the oldest son of William Joseph Coppinger, of Ballydonnell, Co. Cork, through whose grandfather William (b. 1760, d. Jan. 31, 1833,) the succession to the estate was turned into the collateral line of O'Connell. The Generals mother, nee Margaret O'Brien, is a lineal descendant of King Brian Boromh. His father's cousin, Thomas Stephen Coppinger, was a Commander R. N. He was retired from the Navy for a time because of his Roman Catholic disabilities, and served under Bolivar in the War of Independence in South America. A kinsman of Gen. Coppinger is Richard William Coppinger, M. D., Fleet Surgeon, R. N., the well known naturalist, explorer, and another kinsman is Capt. Stephen Power Coppinger, Royal Munster Fusiliers. These statements are made upon the high authority of Burke's "Landed Gentry," in which Gen. Coppinger's name appears in its proper connection.

General Coppinger's first military service was in the Papal Guard of Rome, composed of the young representatives of leading Catholic families, and one of the best drilled organizations to be found anywhere. He was recommended for appointment in our Army by the late Archbishop Hughes, whose important services to the Union cause were recognized by President Lincoln by giving him the selection of twelve young Roman Catholic gentlemen for appointment in the Army. More than one-half of these died for the flag and, so far as known, General Coppinger is the last one left on the roll of our Army.

He was appointed a Captain in the 14th U. S. Inf., September 30, 1864; joined the Army of the Potomac with his regiment in April, 1862, and was engaged in the battles of Second Bull Run, where he was severely wounded, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the fall of 1863 he joined the Division Staff of Gen. Ayres in 5th Corps, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge. In May, 1864, he was appointed A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Torbert, commanding a division of Cavalry, and was engaged in the battles of Hawes Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station and Deep Bottom. He joined Sheridan's Army in the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek; re-joining the Army of the Potomac with the Cavalry, he was engaged at Five Forks and Appomattox Station, where he was again wounded. He was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services at Trevilian Station, and Lieutenant Colonel at Cedar Creek. In 1866 he went with his regiment to Oregon and served in that State and Idaho to November, 1868, taking part in the Indian Campaigns during that period, and was brevetted Colonel for zeal and energy while commanding troops operating against hostile Indians. From 1879 to date his duties were varied, embracing those of Commander of his regiment, Inspector General of the Department and Superintendent of the Recruiting Service. Just before the close of the War he was commissioned Colonel of the 15th New York Cavalry, and served as such from January 27 to June 17, 1865.

The Commission of Engineers to examine the plans and route of the Nicaragua Canal, boarded the cruiser Montgomery at Mobile on May 7, and on May 8 sailed for Greytown. The members are Col. Ludlow of the Army, Comdr. Endicott of the Navy, and Alfred Noble. With the Commission go Asst. Engrs. Davis, Wood, Stamford and Parke, of the Navy, to verify surveys at certain points; also Naval Surgeon Stitt to look after the health of the party, a stenographer, and a cook. Civil Eng. Menocal, who is the Chief Engineer of the Canal Company, and his brother, a physician, familiar with Nicaragua, also on the Montgomery, went. Two other Engineers—Donaldson, employed by the Commission, and Bennett, employed by the Canal Company—have gone to Greytown by a tramp steamer, carrying with them the outfit and provisions for the party. It is expected the Montgomery will land the commission at its destination May 12, and that at least two months will be consumed in examining the route of the projected waterway, which is 120 miles long. The commission, however, goes prepared for a three-months' stay, and is in little hope of returning to the United States before the middle of August. Although the report of the commission is not to be handed to the President for presentation to Congress before Nov. 1, the Chairman, Col. Ludlow, has arranged to maintain communication by telegraphic code with the State Department during his absence, and the two ships stationed at each terminus of the canal will be frequently informed as to the party's progress.

To sum up, says the "Engineer," the bilge keel has proved itself to be an instrument capable of reducing the extent of rolling from 50 to 70 per cent.; of accelerating the process of extinction of rolling sixfold; of increasing the rolling period so as to enhance steadiness; of developing to its fullest extent the value of headway in assisting steadiness, and of reducing materially the tactical diameter in turning as well as improving steering properties, while speed is uninjured and coal endurance not affected. The result of these experimental trials is, therefore, phenomenally satisfactory.

THE NEW DRILL AND GUARD MANUAL.

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H. C. C.—In returning to the order from fix, or unfixed bayonet, does the left hand steady the piece at the end of the first motion, or does it quit it in front of the center of the body and drop by the side? Answer.—The left hand should quit the piece in front of the body.

R. M.—(1)—Par. 355, I. D. R.—In closing or extending intervals on the march, should the line of platoon column dress on the base company in halting? (2)—Par. 335—Does the Captain of the first company dress his company? Answer.—One and two, yes.

S. A.—Is the command by the right flank, march! correct, or not. The squad being at a halt in extended order. There is no command Right of Left Face! laid down on the extended order drill, and there is considerable discussion here regarding this point. Answer.—It is immaterial.

SPRINGFIELD.—Par. 747, I. D. R.—A company of infantry being inspected in its armory in fatigue uniform, light marching order, is it proper for the commissioned officers to wear white gloves? The head dress of the command is campaign hats, officers wearing the Mills waist belt and regulation revolvers. If it is proper for the officers to wear white gloves, will you cite the authority for so doing? Answer.—The commanding officer determines the dress.

E. A. S.—(1) In division review, should the Colonels and their staff, after they have saluted the reviewing officer, turn out of column and take post on his right? Answer.—(1) Yes. (2) After the Adjutant in guard mounting gives the command, Platoon right of guard, Right, March! should he go to the pivot and verify the alignment, or should it be done by the chiefs of platoon or commander of the guard? Answer.—(2) Chiefs of platoon. (3) A relief returning to the guard house at night being challenged by No. 1, the answer being relief, how should No. 1 receive it? Answer.—(3) See Pars. 239 and 240. (4) Would Par. 327, Guard Manual, apply to a guard mounting only, or would it apply to all cases, and supersede Par. 99, Drill Regulations and decisions on same, in the Army and Navy Journal? Answer.—(4) It applies to guard mounting only.

P. J. S. asks how Par. 219, U. S. Drill Regulations, should be executed. The question has arisen as to whether the men remain at the right shoulder or come to the order upon halting, in forming columns of fours from column of files when marching, or from the halt. Answer.—They should come to the order.

J. B. C. asks.—After challenging hour at night, a sentry on any other post but No. 1, according to the Guard Manual, is to advance in order of rank. C. O. officer of day, officer of guard, officers, patrols, non coms. in order of rank, and friends, but does not say anything about privates of guard. Which comes first, friends or relief? Answer.—(1) Immaterial as to privates of guard and friends. (2) Relief should have non com. officer of the guard in command.

E. C. J. S.—(1) The platoon or section marching forward or to the rear in line of skirmishes—do the Corporals take position three paces in front of their squads and lead them, or do they remain in line of skirmishes? Answer.—(1) They remain in line of skirmishes. (2) Being in line of squads, or skirmishes, the chief of the platoon or section commands, Assemble, march! Do the squads or skirmishes move toward the chief and reform the platoon or section without any commands or signals from the Corporals? Answer.—(2) Yes.

Co. E.—(1) The command being in line at the halt, and order arms, the command being given "Company Right, Double Time, March!" does the right guide remain at the order, or does he take the right shoulder at the command, Double time? Answer.—(1) He remains at the order. (2) At guard mounting, is the Adjutant under the orders of the old officers of the day, until such time as the guard has passed in review, or on its way to its post? In other words, the old officer of the day being responsible for the ordinary administration of the post or camp, is not the Adjutant necessarily responsible to him for the manner in which he performs his duties at guard mounting? Answer.—(2) See Pars. 49 and 322. (3) Has it ever been settled whether staff officers take precedence of line officers? The grade, date of commission, etc., of each being equal. Answer.—(3) No.

SOLDIER.—Where is the position of a senior non-commissioned officer of a guard commanded by a commissioned officer, the guard not being large enough to be divided into platoons? Answer.—As right guide.

E. J. B.—A company marching in company front at port arms, gets the command "Company Left!" does the guide marking the alignment come down to the order? Answer.—No. When the company is lying down do the rear rank men load? Answer.—?

T. B.—Is a non-commissioned officer's place on the left or center of his detachment in marching up to lower the flag at retreat? Answer.—Yes.

E. F.—In Par. 190 of Drill Regulations the guides step back three paces; now, the question is, how far are the guides from the front rank? Answer.—Three paces—depth of one man—78 inches.

A MILITIAMAN.—The battalion being in columns of fours, marching, the command is: (1) Right front into lines and platoons in columns of fours. (2) March! My interpretation is that the Captain commanding, Company, halt! when the leading platoon has advanced platoon distance; the Captain of the second company executes column right, and when opposite his position in line, column left, and when platoon distance from the line, commands: Right front into line of platoons in columns of fours! etc. The other Captains change direction column half right, and then column half left, and complete the movement as just explained. See Pars. 331, 325, 239 and 306. Answer.—The explanation above is correct.

Co. C., 22d INF., U. S. A.—While drilling, etc., company was marching at a right by file, the command was then given: Form Fours, Left Oblique! The company remained at a right shoulder. Was the command properly executed, or should the company have brought their pieces to an order? Answer.—They should have come to the order.

W. C. F.—Suppose a battalion is in close column of companies at a halt, at order arms, and the Major commands: (1) Column of Fours! (2) First Company Right, Forward Fours Right! (3) March! Should every man in the battalion execute right shoulder arms at the first command given by the Major, or should they wait for the commands of their respective Captains before executing the right shoulder? Answer.—At the second command of Major.

P. C. M.—Being at "Port Arms" and drilling by the "Numbers," the command Right shoulder arms! is given from "Port arms!" Is it necessary for the commanding officer to command two and then drop your left hand to

your side, thus right shoulder arms two? Answer.—Yes.

E. K.—Par. 418, I. D. R.—The second and third battalion, after wheeling by fours to the right, ought to make two partial changes of direction to the left in order to get to their positions in the new column. I suppose that the Major's command for effecting these "Two partial changes of direction to the left" are: First time, "Change direction to the half left, Double time, March, Guide right!" and the second time, "Change direction to the half left, March, Battalion halt!" after which the companies are wheeled by fours to the left to complete the movement. In Par. 323, however, where the change of direction of line of companies in columns of fours is explained, no change of direction to the half right or half left is contemplated. Answer.—The Major indicates new direction to the guide. Command, Half left! is not considered necessary, but there's no harm in using it if change of direction is better described thereby.

THE STATE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON ARCH DEDICATION, NEW YORK.

The military display in connection with ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington Arch in N. Y. City on the afternoon of May 4 was such as to reflect the greatest credit on the troops of the 1st Brigade and the Naval Battalion which formed the parading column. Despite the fact that the men of these organizations had already been forced to lose a day from business earlier in the week, there was a very large turnout—much larger than was expected. The postponement of the parade ordered for Tuesday, April 30, on account of the rain was universally condemned by military men, who, so long as they had assembled, would have preferred to make the parade in the rain rather than to lose another day in the same week, in order that a few "parade soldiers" with a mania to appear in gold lace in public, could show themselves. Out of consideration for the time lost by officers and men in so effectively performing riot duty in January last, and other duty they have yet to perform two parades in one week should not have been ordered, nor should the Commander-in-Chief have been influenced to request a second parade of the troops. The refusal of Gen. McLeer to parade his brigade, except on a specific order, meets with hearty approval. Gen. McLeer showed a proper consideration for his subordinates, and an appreciation of the work they had already done.

Those having charge of the ceremonies could hardly have arranged a worse place for reviewing point. The grand stand was close to the westerly side of the Arch, and in shape represented a segment of a circle. There was insufficient room for the staff of the brigade commander and those of commanding officers to take position on the left of the reviewing officer as prescribed, and no flag was established 50 feet from the reviewing point as there should have been. In order to get through the archway, the troops had to break fours to the rear, and this, right in front of the reviewing point, rendered a proper "passage" impossible. Very few officers knew just where the reviewing officer was located, but the majority fortunately distinguishing the brigade commander, Gen. Fitzgerald, in front of the grand stand, assumed the Governor was somewhere near and saluted. On the right side of the box occupied by Gov. Morton was an artilleryman holding the Governor's flag, while on the left side was a civilian holding the Mayor's flag. This point, however, extending inward and so far back from the line of march was hardly distinguishable until the troops were almost opposite it. Another bad feature of the arrangements was in compelling the troops to stand one hour and fifteen minutes during the dedication exercises, which, from the time they first assembled, enforced a standing around of nearly five hours. The mass of people were out to see the troops, and it would have been much better for both had the march past have taken place first and the dedication exercises last. The military programme of the day opened with a review in line by the Commander-in-Chief, escorted by Squadron A, the line extending from 51st to 71st St. The review in line over, each command formed in column and escorted the Commander-in-Chief to the Arch where it passed in review. The head of the column, which was a platoon of mounted police, arrived at 4:35 P. M.

Squadron A, in command of Maj. Roe, with five of staff, followed, formed in platoons of 12. Troop 1 was in command of Capt. Bridgman and Troop 2 in command of Capt. Badgley. The entire squadron, with its mounted band, made a handsome appearance, except some of the mounts were not as good as usual. The command broke into column fours before it passed the Arch, the platoons of Troop 2 forming in fours before it passed the reviewing point. Gov. Morton in a carriage, with Adj. Gen. McAlpin riding on his left, the horse of the latter marching sideways, with the remainder of the general staff following, next came in sight. The party dismounted and took position on the grand stand, where Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and staff were already assembled. It is not to be expected that the staff of the Governor on its first parade could ride like veterans. There is no excuse, however, for the Adjutant General so far forgetting his dignity as to lift his chapeau in recognition of applause from members of the "Old Guard" in passing their armory, or clapping his hands on the grand stand as some of the organizations passed in review.

Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald and staff of eight came along in perfect alignment, and rendered a salute in unison to the Commander-in-Chief, and took position in front of the stand to the right. The 2d Signal Corps, in command of Lieut. Hedge, parading in three platoons, acted as escort to the brigade commander and made a handsome showing. The dedication ceremonies then commenced, during which time the troops had to remain at a halt on Fifth Ave. for over an hour. The ceremonies included an oration by Gen. Horace Porter, and the formal transfer of the Arch by Mr. H. G. Marquand, chairman of the committee. Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart handed the key to Mayor Strong, who accepted it on behalf of the city, and in turn handed it to the president of the Park Department, Mr. D. K. King. The ceremonies being concluded, the troops then passed in review as follows:

9th Regt., Col. William Seward in command, having largest band and field music in parade, led by Drum Maj. Hill, viz. 72 musicians and 41 drummers and fifers. The regiment paraded 12 commands of 16 files in two battalions, commanded, respectively, by Maj. Japha and Lorigan. The command in State uniform, wearing brown leather leggings, looked exceedingly well, fronts being nicely preserved in all cases and intervals between men fairly kept.

The 22d Regt., in command of Col. Camp, 1st Battalion, Maj. Bartlett, six commands of 16 files; 2d Battalion, Capt. Thurston, also parading six commands of 16 files. The passage of the 22d as a whole was the best in the parade. The intervals between men of 6 inches was faultlessly observed, the left arms of the men swinging free. The rear ranks kept proper distance, except the rear rank of the sixth command in the 2d Battalion, which was too close. The 7th, in command of Col. Appleton, came along with 20 commands of 16 files each, divided into two battalions, the first in command of Maj. Klipp and the second in command of Maj. Abrams. The fronts of the companies were perfect so far as alignment went, and in this respect were the best in the parade, but they were faulty tactically, as no attempt was made to keep the prescribed intervals between men, and the old custom of shoulder to shoulder was strictly observed. The salutes of officers correctly rendered. Two sets of fours were broken to rear in order to pass through the Arch. The 12th Regt., in command of Col. Dowd, in State uniform, with single-breasted coats with white facings, paraded 12 commands of 16 solid files each, and made an ex-

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pecially creditable showing. The uniform looked particularly well, and when the organization decided to modify the State coat from a double to a single-breasted garment, it was wise change. The first battalion was in command of Maj. Leonard and the second in command of Maj. Burns. The fronts were well preserved and intervals fairly. No files were broken to rear in passing under Arch, the companies executing left oblique, and passing Arch rather crowded.

The 71st Regt. was in command of Maj. Francis, and paraded 12 companies of 12 files in two battalions, the first being in command of Maj. Smith and the second in command of Capt. Whittle. The regiment wore its dark blue distinctive uniform, which, while pretty on a drill room floor, does not look so well in a street parade, the dust showing very plainly on the trousers, which detracts from the appearance of the regiment. The sixth company in both battalions paraded in State uniform. The regiment passed in creditable shape, fronts and intervals fairly preserved. It followed too close to rear of 12th, however. Why the Hospital Corps should parade in campaign hats when the bill was full dress, is not known.

The 60th Battalion, in command of Lieut. Col. Smith, 7th Regt., never looked better and it deserves great credit for its appearance. It paraded six companies of 16 files, and while all made a very good appearance, the third and sixth companies are deserving of special praise for their fronts, intervals and distance.

The 5th Battalion, which paraded eight companies of 12 files, in command of Maj. Chauncey, while making a creditable appearance, was not quite up to its average. Its intervals were not well kept considering the size of its front. The fronts were fairly well preserved. The 1st Battery, Capt. Wendel, and the 2d Battery, Capt. Wilson, passed in excellent shape. The Naval Battalion, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Kent, formed as a naval brigade, made an excellent display, the infantry divisions passing at a "port arms." Some of the commanding officers, it was noticeable, fell out of the column and some did not. There was evidently a misunderstanding as to this. The brigade commander, owing to the nature of the ground, was forced to modify the instructions in the D. R., and for want of room it was ordered that commanding officers only should fall out of the column at point of review. The commanding officer of the 23d, 7th and 12th regiments and Naval Battalion fell out alone, while the commanding officers of the 71st, 60th and 8th, and the 1st and 2d batteries did not fall out at all. The arrangements for the seating of guests at the grand stands, in charge of Mr. W. R. Stewart and R. W. Elder, were most perfectly carried out and there was no overcrowding.

The 7th has been unjustly criticised in a daily paper for an assumed error of its Colonel in not keeping the regiment at a present arms while the Commander in Chief passed during the review in line. As a matter of fact, Colonel Appleton was correct and simply did what every soldier should do, "obey orders." Par. 703, D. R., prescribes that the Brigade Commander, after the reviewing officer has approached, brings the brigade to a carry, then to a present, and after saluting the reviewing officer bring it again to a carry and then to an order. Returns his sword and then joins the reviewing officer and accompanies him around the lines. As the nature of the ground would not permit the brigade to be formed in line of masses, it had to be formed in a line extending over a mile, consequently the ceremony had to be modified, as it was impossible to execute it in all the details prescribed. Col. Appleton received orders accordingly from the Brigade Commander which, among other things, directed that on the arrival of the Commander in Chief at the right of his command, the regiment should be brought to a present arms, a carry, and an order, and that the band play while the reviewing officer was passing. Col. Appleton obeyed these orders to the letter, and they were correctly out by the First Battalion under Maj. Kipp. In the Second Battalion, however, in command of Maj. Abrams, some companies were brought to a present arms and remained in that position while the Commander in Chief passed, which was obviously wrong. Aside from being contrary to the orders issued, there is no authority for a command to remain at a "present arms" while a reviewing officer is passing. At a regimental review what would be thought if a commanding officer kept his command at a "present" while the reviewing officer passed around the lines, and the situation in question is exactly the same. Col. Appleton was right, and other commanders who may have ordered otherwise were wrong.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS—NEW YORK.

To the figures of annual inspections in the N. Y. Guard given elsewhere, we add the following made between April 22 and 26, inclusive, among the Separate Cos.: April 22, 23 and 24, 4th Separate Co., Mohawk—Officers present, 4; absent, 0; total, 4; enlisted men present, 97; absent, 3; total 100, April 23, 30th Separate Co., Watertown—Officers present, 3; absent, 0; total, 3; enlisted men present, 70; absent, 4; total, 74, April 24, 40th Separate Co., Ogdensburg—Officers present, 4; absent, 0; total, 4; enlisted men present, 69; absent, 1; total, 70, April 25, 27th Separate Co., Malone—Officers present, 4; absent, 0; total, 4; enlisted men present, 53; absent, 0; total, 53, April 26, 22d Separate Co., Saratoga Spa—Officers present, 3; absent, 1; total, 4; enlisted men present, 92; absent, 1; total, 93.

7th N. Y.—COLONEL DANIEL APPLETON.

The members of Co. G, 7th N. Y., Capt. Dewson, attended Palmer's Theatre on the evening of May 7 in a body, occupying several of the first rows in the orchestra, and it is no exaggeration to say they fairly took possession of the theater for the time being, including all the performers. Among the special guests were Capt. Kitzer, of the Brooklyn Police force, who was stationed at Ridgewood during the late strike, and co-operated with the 7th in putting down the riot. Maj. Abrams, Capt. Dewson, ex-Sergt. Maj. Coughtry, Lieuts. Dunn and McGreevy, Corp. Frank Miller, and others were also among those present. Corp. Miller was not among the audience, however, as important duties befell him and the scenes, among the Spanish vivandieres and the numerous wives of the Bey of Barataria and other pretty maidens, necessitated his attentions there as "stage manager." Miss Frankie Bailey, one of the Spanish officers, was so infatuated with the uniform of the 7th that she cast aside some of the traditional uniform of her country and appeared in the white cross belts of the 7th, her waist belt having the letter "G" on it, while she jauntily wore the gray fatigue cap of the 7th, with the figure "7" on it also. The example set by the Spanish officer caused almost a mutiny among the privates under "Roderigo," the Spanish officer, and it was only quelled by the distribution of 7th Regt. fatigue caps among them. Many were the hits and puns wrong in about the gallant members of Co. G. It was said that while the masculine Mrs. Tanqueray Block, of Chicago, who wanted to be an Irish queen, couldn't captivate Maj. Abrams, she had fairly won the heart of old "Pop" Conover, who was in the front row. The handsome pair of striped trousers worn by O'Hooligan, the detective, were borrowed from "Robbie." Messrs. Williams, Pringle, Rockwell, Townsend and others, all received attention from the performers. Some of the latter, Messrs. Charles Biglow and J. W. Wilson and Miss Bertha Waring, were old favorites with Co. G, having appeared before at its famous "Dutch" last December. The encores were numerous, and pleasantly responded to by the performers. In one scene Mr. O'Hooligan, the detective, came on in a Scotch suit, with a very short kilt, white gaiters over his shoes, feathers in his hair, and numerous ornaments on his clothes, and a sign which read, "Chew Virgin Leaf." "They'll never know me now, I am Adj. Gen. McAlpin," he said, while the entire audience roared. One of the most taking features of the play was the production of "living pictures," representing the duty of the 7th during the late strike. The first was entitled "Close that Window," and showed two members of the 7th in complete fatigue uniform aiming at windows. The next picture was designed by Thos. Nast, and represented a private of the 7th guarding the property of citi-

zens and looking with disdain upon two anarchists, who were cowed at the firmness of the Guardsmen. These were beautiful representations and the entire audience showed as much enthusiasm that is rarely seen. After the performance the party, including Messrs. Biglow, Wilson, Chapman and Clarke, of the "Little Christopher" Company, dined at "Leon's," where an unusually pleasant time was had until early morning. The committee in charge were Corps. Miller and Robinson, Lance Corps. Petrie, Olsen and Pringle, and Privates Van Note and Conover.

Col. Appleton has appointed Sergt. Toussaint, of Co. K, Sergeant Major. W. Rand, of Co. F, announces that during the season of 1894-95 forty-nine officers and men have not missed a drill; 20 missed but one drill; 36 officers and men have been present at every drill for two or more years; 3 recruit squads, numbering 11 new members, have been drilled during the season. The names of members present at every drill are as follows: 1st Lieut. Stelle, 2d Lieut. Nichols, Q. M. Sergt. Wilson, Sergts. Comfort, Fisher, Durfee, Cross, Maxfield, Hart, Perkins, Clarke, Stevens, Turner, H. B., Stotesbury, Lance Corps. Drake and Turner, F. G., Privates Baker, F. E., Blackman, Block, Bowron, Cadmus, Cary, Covell, J. H., Covell, W. S., Dederer, H. L., Dobbins, Dommerich, Early, Edwards, F. M., Edwards, W. D., Finley, Ford, Getty, Hitchcock, Holbrook, Hyde, Jessup, Learned, R. A., Lines, Locke, Lonsdale, Mack, Miller, Mora, Nelson, Reinisch, C. H., Jr., Reinisch, H. E., Smith, H. H., Tallman, Woodhouse, C. O., Jr. Private Ford has not missed a drill in 19 successive seasons and Lieut. Stelle and Sergt. Comfort in 13, and Corp. Maxfield in 10.

6th Battalion N. Y.—MAJOR CHAUNCEY.

The annual inspection and muster of the 6th Battalion was made on May 3 by Insp. Gen. McLeewe and his assistants, Cois. Greene and Lee. Out of an aggregate membership of 335, there were 310 members present and 25 absent. The figures in detail, with a comparison of last year, were as follows:

	1895.			1894.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. and S.	5	1	6	4	1	5
N. C. S.	9	1	10	7	1	8
Co. A	57	4	61	50	2	52
Co. B	75	1	76	67	2	69
Co. C	69	0	69	78	2	80
Co. D	93	11	104	61	1	62
Co. E						
	310	25	335	247	7	254

13th N. Y.—COL. W. L. WATSON.

The 13th N. Y. was inspected by Gen. McLeewe and his assistants on May 7 at its armory. While there were 28 present in the aggregate, less than during the inspection of 1894, there were 29 less absentees. The figures for 1895 and 1894 follow:

	1895.			1894.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. and S.	13	1	14	13	1	14
N. C. S.	11	1	12	8	2	10
Co. A	51	7	58	51	1	52
Co. B	54	4	58	62	2	64
Co. C	48	8	56	55	11	66
Co. D	50	2	52	51	8	59
Co. E	28	3	31	37	11	48
Co. F	48	7	55	50	6	56
Co. G	63	1	64	57	3	60
Co. H	34	1	35	36	11	47
Co. I	65	4	69	63	4	67
Co. K	60	8	68	80	13	93
	334	45	379	563	73	636

23d N. Y.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

The annual inspection and muster of the 23d N. Y. was made on May 6 by Insp. Gen. McLeewe, assisted by Cois. Green and Lee. It was the largest record of attendance but one since 1893, and was only excelled by the inspection of 1890, when the number was 844 present and 13 absent. The figures of May 6 were 827 present and 17 present, aggregate membership, 844. The record in detail, with a comparison with the year 1894, is as follows:

	1895.			1894.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. and S.	13	1	14	11	1	12
N. C. S.	11	1	12	10	1	11
Co. A	102	1	103	103	1	104
Co. B	61	1	62	61	2	63
Co. C	87	1	88	76	3	79
Co. D	54	2	56	50	6	56
Co. E	54	1	55	58	8	66
Co. F	98	3	101	70	1	71
Co. G	97	4	101	98	5	103
Co. H	84	1	85	79	1	80
Co. I	75	4	79	72	4	76
Co. K	91	1	92	84	8	92
	827	17	844	781	38	819

Cos. B, E and H had 100 per cent. of their members present, and the percentage for the entire regiment was 97.86. Capt. Coulson, I. R. P., has arranged for a series of revolver matches at the armory range among the officers of the regiment.

69th N. Y.—LT. COL. G. M. SMITH.

This battalion was assembled at the armory on the night of May 8 for inspection by Insp. Gen. McLeewe. The battalion was a little slow in forming line, but the review which took place was a correct ceremony, with the exception that the drum major forgot that one ruffle is due the inspector general on his rank as brigadier general. Col. Green and Lieut. Col. Lee assisted Gen. McLeewe. The following are the figures for this year and last:

	1895.			1894.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. and S.	3	1	4	4	1	5
N. C. S.	7	1	8	7	1	8
Co. A	37	17	54	47	11	58
Co. B	52	2	54	43	4	47
Co. C	60	10	70	61	20	81
Co. D	58	8	66	62	15	77
Co. E	45	7	52	54	7	61
Co. K	62	1	63	60	6	66
	324	44	368	335	63	398

There is an improvement over last year, but Cos. A and C, which were the weak companies last year still appear to have too many paper men. Co. K, Capt. Lynch, proved the banner company, with 100 per cent. present.

CONNECTICUT.

An examining board for the examination of officers of the Connecticut National Guard will convene at the Adjutant General's Office, Hartford, May 14 and 15, and Headquarters Room, 2d Regt. Armory, New Haven, May 16 and 17 at 10 o'clock A. M., and will make return to this office of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail. Brig. Gen. George Haver, commanding brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is ordered to appoint the members of the examining board.

GEORGIA.

Rain prevented the memorial exercises in Atlanta on Friday, April 26, and they were consequently carried out on Sunday, the 28th. The procession, headed by the Governor and 16 of his staff, with Troop B, 1st Batt. Cav. (Governor's Horse Guard), for an escort, was in five divisions, and was one of the finest ever formed in this city on a similar occasion. The first division, under command of Col. John S. Candler, consisted of the 5th Regt. Infantry, the Atlanta Artillery mounted, and a battalion of police. The other divisions were made up of civil and secret societies, veterans, schools and the Memorial Association in carriages. The regiment, Lieut. Col. Park Woodward commanding, paraded its band, signal corps, machine gun platoon, the four local companies, A, B, C and D, and E and H from La Grange and Marietta; the other out-of-town companies, F, G and I, were unable to be present. Cos. A and B paraded 20 files

each, C, D and H 16 files each, E 12 files, the machine gun platoon 18 men, and signal corps 13 men; altogether an aggregate of 273 officers and men. Had the companies been equalized it would have improved the appearance of the battalions. The formations were punctual, the subdivisions reporting promptly. A guard was mounted just prior to the formation of the regiment, and as soon as the ceremony was completed the details were ordered back to their companies with orders to report to the officer of the day at the colors as soon as the battalions were dismissed at the cemetery.

To begin with, the street where the ceremony took place did not afford space enough and proper steps were not taken to keep back the crowd, but considering these disadvantages, the ceremony was very poor; there were six details, one from each company; only three of these had supernumeraries. The first three details were brought on the line in a miserable manner, the others somewhat better. The last, from Co. K, doing very well.

Several of the first sergeants, the one from Co. B especially, showed an utter want of familiarity with this part of their duty; this ceremony should be a part of the regular instruction of each company. It is feared in some cases this is not so—the fault of the company commander. During the sound off the officer of the guard took post several paces to the right of the front rank of the guard, instead of in front of the center. The supernumerary officer of the guard made the mistake of wearing his belt outside his blouse. When the guard was formed at the cemetery, no attempt whatever was made to follow regulations; the sentinels showed that they had been instructed properly and did the best they could under the circumstances. Neither men nor corporals were assigned to reliefs; no roll was made of the reliefs or guard; no posts or orders were prescribed, and the officer of the day made no effort to correct these numerous errors. Owing to the fault of some one at the head of the procession, the pace to the cemetery was so slow that the troops were forced to mark time every few minutes, and even then the distances were only fair. After the exercises at the cemetery, the regiment, and battery dismounted, proceeded to the ball park nearby and formed for dress parade and review by the Governor.

This was by far the most satisfactory ceremony of the day. The formations were prompt and the alignment for parade was excellent. None of the file closers stepped back at the command "open ranks," but waited for the command "march" and stepped back with the guides. In passing in review, the non-commissioned staff and signal corps, instead of remaining at the head of the column, followed the band when it turned out of the column and took position behind it. Steadiness in ranks during the sound off was excellent, and the distances and alignments in passing in review were very good. Considering that this is the first dress parade the regiment has had in eight or nine months, that battalion drills are rare and that the entire regiment is together not more than once or twice a year, it was a creditable showing. Discipline is not what it should be, in some commands better than others; where the companies are scattered and have separate armories, as is the case here, this depends altogether on the company commanders. The latter should be no man who is obviously physically incapacitated for service and should not be enlisted, and unless enlisted he should by no means be paraded. The battery commander should correct this; it hurts his battery. Parading men who are not enlisted has been done, and was done in one or two instances on this occasion. Captains do not seem to realize the gravity of such a breach of discipline; they cannot be too careful in such matters. It is to be regretted that after "fall out" at the cemetery, one of the company officers was seen standing carelessly about with his blouse unbuttoned and sword hooked up wrong. The men as a rule kept their blouses buttoned, and conducted themselves in an orderly and soldierly manner throughout the day. This regiment has discarded all finery and glitter, and is endeavoring to make itself a body of soldiers. Col. John S. Candler, commanding, has reason to feel proud of the success his efforts in this direction have met with. The Army and Navy Journal, of April 27, publishes an article headed "Undisciplined Honor," and signed "New Guardsman," in reference to the Old Guard of New York City. To the chagrin of the Volunteers, a similar case is allowed to exist in Atlanta.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adj. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces the troops composing the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will hold the annual encampments for the year 1895 as follows:

1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Bridges commanding, at the State camp ground, South Framingham, June 4 to 8, inclusive. 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Peach, Jr., commanding, at the State camp ground, South Framingham, July 23 to 27, inclusive. 1st Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edwards commanding, at Hingham, July 16 to 20, inclusive. 2d Corps of Cadets, at Essex, Aug. 6 to 10, inclusive. Naval Brigade, Boston Harbor, July 29 to Aug. 3, inclusive. The annual drill of the 1st Corps of Cadets will take place at Hingham, July 15. The annual drill of the 2d Corps of Cadets will take place at Essex on Aug. 5, and among the instructions are the following: Capt. Myles Standish, command the Ambulance Corps, will make two details of his command, with such officers as he may deem necessary, for duty with the 1st and 2d Brigades at encampments. Troops of the 1st and 2d Brigades will perform camp duty in campaign uniform. Fatigue caps will be carried to camp; full dress uniforms will not. Maj. Laurence N. Duchesney, commanding 1st Battalion, Light Artillery, will be ordered to leave his station the first day of camp, making a route march to camp. Battery C will be dismissed from camp on the afternoon of June 7, and take up its march for its home station. The commanding officers of Troop F, Cavalry, will be ordered to make a route march from its station on June 4, arriving in camp on same date. Capt. Horace G. Kemp, commanding 1st Battalion, Cavalry, will be ordered to make a route march from its station on Tuesday, July 23. The commanding officer of Battery A, 2d Brigade, M. V. M., will be ordered to make a route march from its station on Tuesday, July 23, reporting to its brigade commander in camp before 6 P. M., same date. All troops en route to camp will provide themselves with the emergency ration. All troops who make a bivouac before reaching camp will make requisition for proper outfit for shelter and means and appliances for proper protection of horses. Each infantry regiment in 1st and 2d Brigades will be ordered away from camp for a march and bivouac, and they will be prepared for sudden orders and have a cooked and uncooked ration ready. Cooking utensils and wagons will be furnished by the quartermaster general. The custom of using or storing mattresses or bedding in mess rooms by caterers will be discontinued. Brigade commanders are ordered to assume control of the State camp ground (excepting the arsenal and buildings immediately adjoining) on the day prior to the encampment of their respective commands. Enlisted men will not leave camp without a pass. Brigade commanders will also detail a staff officer to attend to embarking and disembarking troops at depots in Boston and South Framingham, on the first and fifth days at camp. All commissioned and non-commissioned officers are instructed not to permit enlisted men to lie on the ground (except on drill). The habit of doing this must be discontinued; cleanliness of clothing demands it, and officers will strictly enforce this rule. Regimental matches will be shot in camp in accordance with War. I., G. O. No. 2, c. a., A. G. O., which allows the option.

NEW JERSEY.

Adj. Gen. Stryker, of New Jersey, announces that during the periods from July 1, 1895, to July 20, 1895; July 27, 1895, to Sept. 14, 1895, all inclusive, a Camp of Instruction in Rifle Practice is hereby established at the State Camp at Sea Girt, N. J. The camp is constituted a military post. Its commanding officer will be the inspector general of rifle practice, or, in his absence, some officer detailed by him in orders. All mounted troops will be required to practice with the revolver. The practice will be subdivided into 1st and 2d divisions in Part VIII, Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army. The distances for dismounted practice will be 25, 50 and 75 yards. The distances for mounted practice will be 20 yards. Five shots for qualification will be fired at each distance dismounted and mounted, and those making 50 per cent. of the total score at all distances will receive a revolver qualification medal.

G. O. No. 6, dated Trenton, N. J., April 18, 1895, require all mounted troops to practice with the revolver at such times and under such regulations, during the season, as may be prescribed by the Inspector General of Rifle Practice. The practice will be substantially as laid down in Part VIII. Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the U. S. Army. The distances for dismounted practice will be 25, 50 and 75 yards on the A target; for mounted practice 25 yards on the A target. Five shots for qualification will be fired at each distance dismounted and mounted, and those making 50 per cent. of the total score at all distances will receive a revolver qualification medal. G. O. No. 7, dated Trenton, N. J., April 23, 1895, announce that a camp of instruction in rifle practice will be established at the State Camp at Sea Girt, N. J., during the periods from July 1 to July 20, and from July 27 to Sept. 14, 1895, inclusive.

On Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., the 2d Battalion of the 6th Regt., assembled at Vineland, N. J., for their annual inspection and muster, together with the 6th Regt. Gun Detachment and Gatling Gun Co. B. Col. D. B. Murphy, assisted by Capt. Sewell, conducted the inspection. The result of which was a source of much satisfaction to Col. Wm. H. Cooper, of the 6th Regt., who was present with his staff. It is understood that at a meeting of the State Military Board, held on the 7th inst., it was decided to recommend that the four colored companies that have applied for admission under the recent act of the legislature, be mustered into the National Guard, providing, after a preliminary examination, they are found to be suitable organizations, and that their officers are competent. The applications were from companies in Jersey City, Newark, Trenton and Camden, to be commanded, respectively, by Capt. Jordan, Oliver, Turner and Fisher. The board also decided that uniforms of all cavalry organizations shall conform to the fatigue uniform of the Essex Troop, and that retired officers are not entitled to faithful service medals.

The new armory of the 2d Regt., N. G. N. J., was opened at Paterson on Monday night, 6th inst., with a fair held to raise funds to furnish and equip the building. Gov. Werts, Maj. Gen. Plume and Brig. Gen. Wanser were present with their staffs. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Chaplain Charles D. Shaw, followed with speeches by Col. Congdon, formerly commanding the Paterson Light Guard, Col. S. V. S. Muzzy, and Gov. Werts. The Governor's party then made a tour of the building, escorted by the regimental officers, visiting the booths of the field and staff, non-commissioned staff and those of the different companies. The electrical exhibit attracted special attention. A collation was then served to the Governor and his party in the officers' room. Among those present were Adj. Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, Insp. Gen. R. P. Bird, W. Spencer, Insp. Gen. Heppenhimer, Col. Kuser, Terraberry and Dickinson, of the Governor's staff; Maj. Charles A. Gifford and John A. Miller, of the Division staff; Capt. Jas. E. Fleming, of the 1st Troop, and Capt. Brereton, 24th Inf. Music was furnished throughout the evening by Robinson's band. The completion of this handsome structure at such an early date is due entirely to the public spirit of the citizens of Paterson, who subscribed the funds necessary to meet the cost of construction in advance of the time when the State appropriation was to become available. The architect of the building was Charles A. Gifford, of Newark, and William P. Field designed the truss for the roof and the roof itself.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following resignations have been accepted: 1st Lieut. John A. Franks, 2d Regt.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Quigley, 5th Regt., and 1st Lieut. Chas. N. Wagner, 8th Regt. The following have been retired: Col. Chambers McKibbin, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Herman Osthaus, Lieut. Col. James West, Andrew D. Seely, Alexander Krumbhaar and Amos Mullen, 1st Lieut. John D. Worman and 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Longacre.

G. O. No. 14, Headquarters N. G. P., dated Harrisburg, May 2, announces the following appointments on the staff of Gov. Hastings: Asher Miner has been appointed to be General Inspector of Rifle Practice with rank of Colonel; Thomas Potter, Jr., Asst. Q. M. General with rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Charles H. Jackson, Q. M. Sergeant, and William H. Burke, Commissary Sergeant.

It is understood that the people of Pottstown, Pa., desire during the coming summer encampment of the 1st Brigade, that the entire brigade make a street parade through their town. This announcement has caused quite a stir among the officers in the brigade, most all of whom would vigorously protest against the acceptance of such a proposition, as it would use up an entire day from which no one would receive the least benefit.

The annual spring inspections have begun in the 1st Regt., Maj. Frank G. Sweeney, Brig. Insp., commencing with Co. K on Monday evening last. The company paraded full ranks, having but two absentees, a much less number than has heretofore been the case in this company. The inspection passed was very good in all respects, save, perhaps, one or two weak points in their guard duty.

On Tuesday night, the 7th inst., Co. E, 1st Regt., with Capt. Muldoon, a veteran of the Mexican War, in command, assembled for their annual spring inspection, the formation being made with 28 front solid, and no absentees. After the arms and clothing had been inspected and found to be in first-class condition, the company was marched to the rooms of the Veteran Corps, where knapsacks were unsung, and together with haversacks and canteens, were left there to be inspected by Maj. Sweeney's assistants, while the company proceeded again to the drill floor and took up the company movements commencing with the setting up exercises, which were not so well performed as might have been; taking distance to the front being very poorly executed, the men being apparently uncertain as to the proper distances to be preserved. Company and platoon movements were exceedingly well done, the command being equalized into two platoons of 12 front each for the latter, while the manual of arms, and especially the loadings and firings, left nothing whatever to be desired, everything being done together promptly. In the extended order some of the non-commissioned officers apparently lacked the necessary confidence, and as a result some of the movements by squad were inclined to be a trifle slow of execution. In the advance by rushes it was noticed that the more advanced section at one time covered the flank of the rearmost section.

tion, while the latter were firing. Guard duty was well performed, the men seemed to understand the principles and their application. On the whole the inspection passed was very good. Col. Bowman expressed himself as being very well pleased with the results accomplished by both companies, K and E, which, as he states, reflects much credit on their respective commanders, Capt. Torr and Muldoon. Among those present on Tuesday evening were Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden, Division Commander, and Maj. Lewis, of his staff; Brig. Gen. John W. Schall, 1st Brigade; Maj. Ellis, of the 3d Regt.; Col. Wendell P. Bowman, and several of his staff officers, besides many other visiting officers and friends.

A special meeting of the board of officers of the 1st Regt. has been called for Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of holding further discussion, and, if possible, to adopt a regimental campaign shoe or boot, to be worn by the regiment with the service uniform, in place of the present russet bootie, or the brown canvas legging worn by the other troops of the State.

A three months' leave of absence, with permission to leave the State, has been granted to Chaplain S. D. McConnell, of the 1st Regt., to date from May 1, and it is expected that he has arrived in London, England, by this time on his tour through Europe.

Regimental Order No. 13, 1st Regt., dated Philadelphia, May 8, requires the companies of the regiment to report at the armory in service uniform for battalion drills on the following dates: 1st Battalion—Monday, May 20, Cos. E, G, F; Wednesday, May 29, Cos. H, I, G; Monday, June 3, Cos. F, E, H; Thursday, June 13, Cos. I, G, F; Wednesday, June 19, Cos. H, I, E, 2d Battalion—Thursday, May 23, Cos. C, B, K; Friday, May 31, Cos. A, D, C; Monday, June 5, Cos. B, K, A; Friday, June 21, Cos. A, D, B. First call will be sounded at 8:15 P. M.; assembly at 8:20 P. M.

The season for rifle practice in the 1st Brigade was opened on May 1 at the 1st Regt. rifle range, which has recently been put in splendid condition; the improvements comprising a cinder-path leading from the railroad station to the range house; a new target on the 500 yards range, to be used for team shooting, and at the long distance firing points a deep layer of bar sand has been spread in which to lie down when firing. 1st Sergt. Harry L. Cooper, of Co. C, 1st Regt., who is the son of Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav., U. S. A., has been continued in charge of the range as range master for the coming season. The range committee has arranged for the following Saturdays to be assigned among the several commands as follows: 1st Regt., May 18, June 8, July 6, Aug. 13 and 31, and Oct. 26; 2d Regt., May 25, June 22, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 14 and Oct. 5; 3d Regt., May 11, June 15, July 20, Aug. 17, Sept. 21 and Oct. 12; mixed commands, June 1 and 29, July 27, Aug. 24, Sept. 28 and Oct. 19. Memorial Day and Labor Day are open dates. On Memorial Day the Washington Greys, Co. 4, 1st Regt., will contest for the company medals.

Orders No. 24, 2d Regt., dated May 7, revoke all previous orders regarding color guard and detail Privates Moore, Co. C, and Kiley, Co. F, as the regimental color guard, ordering them to report to the color sergeant for instruction on Friday night, May 10, at 8 P. M.

OHIO.

The annual encampments of the Ohio National Guard for the current year will be by regiments, for six days, and at such times and places as may be selected by regimental commanders, approved by the Commander-in-Chief. The 14th, 16th and 17th Regts., Infantry, contemplate camping at Chickamauga. The 1st Regt., Infantry, will probably go to Atlantic City. Great interest is being taken by National Guardsmen in the approaching trial of Col. Colt, of the 14th Regt., Infantry, to be held at Circleville.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The first annual convention of Naval Militia of the United States was held on board the New Hampshire at New York on May 2 and 3. At the first session Capt. J. W. Weekes, of the Massachusetts Battalion, presided, and the other officers present were: Capt. W. H. Jaques, Lieut. Washington Irving, New Jersey; Capt. John W. Weekes, Comdr. L. O. Garrett, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Denny, Chief Engr. A. B. Fry, Ord. Officer Henry M. Sweet, Massachusetts; Comdr. R. K. Wright, Ensign E. W. Ewing, Pennsylvania; Comdr. F. Winslow, North Carolina; Comdr. Isaac I. Emerson, Maryland; Lieut. A. H. L. Willoughby, Lieut. Hall, Ensign J. H. Goddard, Rhode Island; Lieut. E. Y. Reynolds, Lieut. Buchanan, Connecticut; Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert Wilkes, Michigan; Comdr. J. W. Miller, Lieut. Comdr. George Edward Kent, Lieut. and Navigator S. Dana Greene, Surg. and Lieut. John Van der Poel, Lieut. W. B. Duncan, Jr., Lieut. W. H. Stayton, Ensign W. J. Henderson, Ensign F. W. Meeker, Ensign E. W. De Dinock, Ensign French, Ensign E. P. Mowton, New York; Rochester 2d Separate Division, Lieut. E. N. Walbridge, and Lieut. Oliphant.

Among the discussions was the project of obtaining a uniform style of dress for all the naval brigades in the country. It was decided to refer the whole matter to a committee subsequently to be appointed by the chairman. Comdr. Miller, of N. Y., read a paper entitled "The Development of the Naval Militia." He prefaced his paper with a general statement of the underlying principles which should govern the relationship between the civilian sailor and the Navy, showing that the spirit of this country demanded that a national reserve force could not be organized until a local one had been begun. Comdr. Miller also showed the position that a State Naval Militia should occupy between the regular land and sea forces, and gave an example of how they could be brought together for short exercises during the summer. A general discussion followed the reading of Comdr. Miller's paper, in which he was complimented for the comprehensive and able manner in which he had treated the subject. Lieut. E. H. Reynolds, of Connecticut, next read a paper on "The Relations of the Naval Militia to the State," and spoke of the cordial relations existing between the Connecticut Naval Brigade and the national authorities at Washington, even to the extent of the Navy Department providing his brigade with a ship, ammunition and equipment for its annual cruise. Lieut. W. H. Stayton read a paper on "Organization," and Chief Engr. Alfred Brooks

Fry, of the Naval Militia of Massachusetts, followed with a paper on the "Necessities of Engineer Divisions in the Naval Militia." He pointed out that the great difficulty that would be encountered in the future, when the various naval militia organizations will acquire steam vessels, would be obtaining men of education to act as volunteer firemen and compassers. The conclusion reached was that when that contingency arose, it would probably be found necessary to hire firemen and compassers and pay them for their services.

Chief Q. M. F. B. Anderson read a paper on "A Naval Battalion Signal Corps," and Surg. John Van der Poel a "Formation and Duties of a Naval Battalion Hospital Corps." A reception and dance was given on the evening of May 2. At the session of May 3 a permanent association was formed under the name of the Association of Naval Militias of the United States. Capt. John W. Weekes, of Boston, Mass., was chosen president, and Lieut. Mowton, of New York, secretary. There was a contest over the treasurership, which resulted, after several ballots, in the choice of Paymr. Du Val, of Baltimore, Md., Baltimore was selected as the place for the next annual meeting, and the last week in April as the time. Lieut. Comdr. George Edward Kent, of the 1st Naval Battalion, New York, read a paper describing the method employed in examinations for officers in this State.

A general discussion followed. Comdr. Winslow, of North Carolina, was of the opinion that there should be a very strict examination, and that the legislature should make it compulsory, since the naval militia were liable to be placed in charge of very important property.

Lieut. Duncan read a paper on "Boats," and said that as a result of an investigation it had been thought desirable that naval militia organizations be equipped with a 30-foot cutter, 8 feet beam, 3 feet 10 inches deep, to carry 60 men; weight 2,500 lb., with a centerboard 6 feet 6 inches and a perfect drop, with a lugger rig, no bowsprit, no jib, and no boom. It was decided that that should be the standard boat for the organization.

Upon motion of Comdr. Miller the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, The present meeting of the officers of the Naval Militia of the various States is the result of the original suggestion of Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the officers of nine States assembled on board the United States ship New Hampshire are due to, and are hereby extended to him, for the great interest which he has taken in the organization and development of the Naval Militia, and the valuable advice and assistance which we have at all times received from him."

Comdr. Winslow, of North Carolina, moved, and the resolution was subsequently adopted, that the several committees appointed at this meeting be authorized to confer and communicate, in person or by letter, upon the subjects committed to them and report the determination to which they have arrived to the secretary, who shall transmit the same to the several organizations for their guidance.

Resolutions of a complimentary character were passed concerning the courtesy extended the visitors by Comdr. Miller and the officers of New York Naval Battalion, and the admirable manner in which Capt. Weekes had presided over the deliberations of the convention.

ORGANIZATION, DRILL &c. OF NAVAL MILITIA.

The designation of "Naval Reserve," which some of the States have adopted for their naval force is very misleading, because the Naval Militia as at first organized was not intended to be a reserve, and as maintained to-day is in no sense a naval reserve, and is not so regarded by the regular Navy. The sooner all the States designate their naval force as militia the better.

The necessity of organizing under the laws governing the existing land militia has been from the first a stumbling block, and how best to officer the brigades, battalions and divisions should be thoroughly discussed so that a certain degree of uniformity of the rank, the line and staff be determined, that the exact status of every officer may be the same in every State. It should be decided also how many and what petty officers are necessary, and the rating of each. How far it is possible to use a ship's organization in the Naval Militia is at present a mooted point, but it cannot be disputed that anything that tends to familiarize the members with forms of the service, routine on shipboard and the surroundings that would be found there should the command be afloat, does just so much toward preparing the seaman for the duties expected of him on board ship.

Quarters.

An important consideration as bearing upon the many things which exert a powerful influence in making seamen gunners are the surroundings which are provided for the convenience and comfort of your recruit. Only when every division is permanently quartered upon a man-of-war will perfection in this respect be obtained.

As a makeshift the furnishings, fittings and arrangement of the quarters should be designed to represent some portion of a man-of-war. Too much stress cannot be laid on the effect the surroundings have upon the man.

Uniform.

The uniform must be adapted to the needs of the service, but should have some prominent distinction about it, first showing its wearer to be a militia seaman, and second to show from what State he hails.

Boats.

Each division should be provided with a 10-oared cutter, with oars, sails, boat box and compass complete. Fittings should be furnished for mounting a rapid-firing gun in the bow. Brigades and battalions capable of doing advanced work should be equipped with one or more steam cutters, which would enable them to perform more rapid work. If these steam cutters could not be furnished permanently they should be loaned for three or four weeks to the various States in turn.

Secondary Batteries.

The 3-inch B. L. Howitzer is a very handy gun in boats or on shore, and the expense of firing is slight. The 1.5 Hotchkiss is also well adapted to Naval Militia service on account of the ease with which it can be handled, as well as the small cost of ammunition for same.

Seamanship.

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little to boat drill, knotting and splicing, handling sails, and the many duties required of seaman gunners in the Navy. Masts should be erected in the present armories, with yards and sails, so that practical work can be taught, that will be of service when afloat.

Special Work.

Signaling is of prime importance, and at least two men in each division should be competent to send and receive signals with flag, torch or penant. Electricians capable of wiring mines and doing general electrical work have become a necessity in the Navy, and the Naval Militia cannot have too many such men among its members. Engineers accustomed to the care and management of marine engines are an absolute necessity. Such men should be encouraged to join by providing a special rating that would make a first-class petty officer of those whose ability warranted it.

Rations.

A Naval Militia ration should be determined upon, having a greater variety than the service ration, so that it would be known just how much extra food should be provided in case of going on shipboard with a given number of men.

Practical Efficiency.

Practical efficiency can only be obtained by securing the hearty co-operation of the Naval Militia of the various States to secure a perfect uniformity of aim and purpose having that end in view.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The prospects of sending a crew to New York City to compete in the 12-oared barge race on the 30th inst., at the regatta of the Harlem Boat Club, are at present very bright. A sum sufficient to defray the expenses has been guaranteed which, together with the tender of quarters on the New Hampshire, and the absolute fairness with which the crews are to be treated, make it practically certain that Massachusetts will be represented in the race on Decoration Day. An election in B Division on May 7, at which Lieut. Comdr. Wm. M. Paul presided, Boatswain's Mate Walter Sedgwick Dodd was elected Ensign, vice Thomas, resigned.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 7th N. Y. will be inspected next Wednesday (May 15). Co. K, 22d N. Y., have elected 1st Sergt. Hart 1st Lieutenant.

Squadron A, of New York, will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice to-day (May 11).

Alabama will this year hold a brigade encampment, at or near Mobile, about July 1, 1895.

The 2d Signal Corps N. Y., Capt. Leigh, paraded 100 per cent. at its annual inspection by Gen. McLewee on May 1. The number present was 42.

Capt. F. R. Appleton, who has been quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade N. Y., has resigned. He has been connected with the Guard since 1882.

Six companies of Virginia, numbering some 300 men, were ordered on duty at Pocahontas, Va., May 4, to quell disorder, and their presence at last accounts had the desired effect.

At the inspection of the 3d Battery N. Y., Capt. Rasquin, on May 3, by Gen. McLewee and his assistants, the figures were as follows: 1895, present 78, absent 11, aggregate 89; 1894, present 76, absent 9, aggregate 85.

The 2d Battery N. Y., Capt. Wilson, will be inspected at Van Cortlandt Park May 13, and other commands during next week will be inspected at their armories: 9th Regt., May 14; 7th Regt., May 15; 14th Regt., May 16; 1st Battery, May 17.

There will be an election for Captain and 1st Lieutenant in Co. B, 14th N. Y., on May 14, which, it is said, will probably result in the choice of Adm. F. R. Sweet, respectively. A preliminary inspection will be held on May 13.

The new troop of cavalry organizing in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the direction of Maj. Clayton, engineer of the brigade, has, it is reported, some 42 members. There is also another troop, organized under a Lieut. Mitchell. It is thought they may be consolidated.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield has informed Representative Patterson, of Tennessee, that he will review the militia of the States composing the National Guard, which will be assembled in Memphis in May. Gen. Schofield will leave on an official tour of inspection in the West about the middle of May.

Maj. A. L. Kilne, 14th N. Y., was elected Lieutenant Colonel on May 3. Gen. McLeer presided and congratulated the officers on their choice. Lieut. Col. Kilne, who has already passed the examining board, has been connected with the regiment since 1876, and is a competent officer.

The Minnesota legislature some time ago passed a law authorizing a commission to decide upon a uniform to be worn by the National Guard, there having been a difference in the uniform of each regiment heretofore. This commission have decided upon a uniform resembling that of the regular Army.

Col. Seward, 9th N. Y., directs the command to parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor as hereinafter named: Cos. B, G and K, staff and non-commissioned staff, Wednesday, May 15, under command of Lieut. Col. Rand; Cos. A, E, F and I, Thursday, May 16, under command of Maj. S. E. Japha; Cos. C, D and H, Saturday, May 18, under command of George T. Lorigan. Assembly at the armory at 6:45 o'clock A. M., prompt. (Train boat leaves foot of East 34th St. at 7:40 o'clock A. M.) The regiment will be inspected on May 14.

Over 5,000 persons were present at the 12th Regt. armory on Wednesday night to witness the annual drill of the De La Salle Cadet Corps. The military exercises, which included regimental, battalion, skirmish and company drill were highly interesting. The competitive battalion drill was won by Maj. J. Dean Tilford, the son of Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., retired. This young officer, by his military bearing and the skillful manner he handled his battalion and put his men through the most difficult movements, evoked the highest praise from the reviewing officers, the staff of the 12th Regt. An interesting feature of the drill was the presentation to Capt. Richard Yeatman, the military instructor, on the completion of his term of detail, of a very handsome sword and belt, the gift of the officers and men of the De La Salle Cadet Corps. Bro. Justin, the president of the institute, made a short speech and spoke of the regret the school felt in losing such a capable and efficient officer. The drill was pronounced by military men present to be the best school drill ever seen in New York.

In reference to the supply of a new rifle to the Canada Militia, the Canadian "Military Gazette" says: "The force is anxiously awaiting the action of the new minister with regard to the question of re-arming. The rural corps were deprived of their drill pay last year to put the department into funds to buy the first installment of Martini-Enfield rifles. The rifles have not materialized, and the force naturally wonders whether the department is going to allow the money to revert to the Dominion treasury. Much though as we would like to see the force supplied with a new rifle, we would like to see every precaution taken in the selection of a new arm. Nothing should be done until an expert committee has fully determined which is the very best rifle for the peculiar conditions existing in the Canadian Militia."

COMING EVENTS.

May 7 to 17.—Camp of Florida Militia at Tallahassee.

May 11 to 13.—Camp of 2d Battery N. Y. at Van Cortlandt Park.

May 11 to 21.—Interstate drill at Memphis, Tenn.

June 4.—Camp of 1st Brigade, Massachusetts Militia, at Framingham.

June 22.—Opening of N. Y. State Camp.

July 22.—Camp of 1st N. J. Brigade at Sea Girt.

July 16.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts, at Hingham.

July 29.—Sixth annual cruise of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade.

Aug. 7.—Camp of Michigan State troops at Island Lake.

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either Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park or Oakland, and the time limit will be extended by agents at either resort upon application, to cover the period of the holder's visit. The season at these popular resorts commences June 22. For full information as to hotel rates, rooms, etc., address George D. DeShields, Manager, Deer Park, or Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

On the 1st of May the New York Assembly passed resolutions severely condemning the policy of our Government with reference to the Nicaraguan difficulty. After reciting in the preamble the story of the British invasion of the territory of Nicaragua, the interference with the affairs of a member of the great sisterhood of American Republics, and the open violation of the Monroe Doctrine, these resolutions follow:

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, That we condemn and denounce the supineness, dilatoriness and lack of National and patriotic spirit which has characterized the Administration at Washington in dealing with the complication; and

Resolved, That we regard as a betrayal of fundamental American principle and neglect on the part of the Chief Magistrate and the head of the Department of State to interpose resolutely and effectively against such forcible invasion of a sister republic, and against such infraction of the principle and precept of the Monroe Doctrine.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Department of State, and to the Representatives in Congress from the State of New York for presentation to said Congress at its next session.

The vote on passing the resolution was 91 to 15.

Recently we referred to the Concert at Governor's Island for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund. In a letter to Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, U. S. A., Governor's Island, New York, C. Rockland Tyng, General Agent of the Guild, says: "On behalf of our Treasurer I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 2d instant, covering your check for \$74.78, the amount of proceeds of a concert given by the ladies and officers of the Army, in behalf of the Fresh Air Fund of St. John's Guild, and I take pleasure in returning to you our Treasurer's receipt for the amount stated. In making this enclosure, permit me to express to you and ask you to convey to the ladies and officers referred to the very sincere thanks of the Guild for the most valued co-operation in this effort, and assure them that such an expression of their interest in the Guild's work is most highly appreciated."

From the West Point Howitzer.

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"A what?"

"An encore. The Academic Board requested him to repeat the year."

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The "Aldershot News" in a recent number describes the canteen at the great camp at Aldershot. From a service point of view, says the "News," the canteen is a capital institution, since its wares partake of the dry goods store, and light refreshment is dispensed by the lucky men who hold the "staff jobs" of the institution. The Sergeants' messes are referred to as "happy homes," some being as comfortable as many a clubroom. Weekly or fortnightly dances beguile the time, and if a Sergeant is so inclined he can enjoy this sort of recreation five nights a week as the invitations on the notice board will testify. As a means of healthy recreation football takes premier place in camp life. In the summer every green patch has its "wielder of the willow," and rifle clubs are given facilities for practice. Boating on the canal is a favorite pastime, while those piscatorially inclined get their minds bent also. Cycling has become very popular in the service, and this season it is likely to have an additional influence.

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CLARK-DEACON.—At Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1895, Miss Lella A. Deacon to Louis P. Clark, son of Bvt. Col. I. C. Clark, U. S. A.

KERKENAU-GOODYEAR.—At St. Paul's, Benicia, Cal., May 2, 1895, Lieut. George W. Kerkenau, 1st Inf., to Miss Grace Goodyear.

PIPER-STOCKTON.—At Dover, N. J., Mr. Vandyke Piper, son of the late Capt. James W. Piper, 5th U. S. A., to Miss Edwina D. Stockton, daughter of the late Lieut. Edward Dorsey Stockton, 1st U. S. Inf.

PITTS-WATER.—At Newport, R. I., April 30, 1895, Mr. J. G. Pitts, of Baltimore, to Mrs. C. L. Water, daughter of Rear Adml. S. B. Luce, U. S. N.

SUMMERS-HOAGLAND.—At Omaha, Neb., April 24, 1895, Dr. John E. Summers, Jr., son of Col. J. E. Summers, U. S. A. to Miss Laura Hoagland, daughter of Mr. George Appleton Hoagland.

DIED.

CAVENAUGH.—At Manhattan, Kan., May 3, 1895, Cornelia Bitters, aged 43, wife of Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 12th U. S. Inf., Instructor of Military Science in Kansas State Agricult. College. Remains taken to Fort Leavenworth for interment.

FREEMAN.—At Jackson, Miss., April 20, 1895, George Gates Freeman, formerly Adj. Gen. of Mississippi and brother of P. A. Surgeon Edward R. Freeman, U. S. N.

GRISWOLD.—At West Orange, N. J., April 26, 1895, William N. Griswold, formerly Acting Master, U. S. N.

HAYMAN.—At Housatonia, Mo., May 1, 1895, Brevet Col. Samuel Brinckle Hayman, Lieut. Col., U. S. A., retired.

PALMER.—At Waukesha, Wis., April 29, 1895, Mrs. Harriet C. Palmer, mother of Lieut. George Palmer, 9th U. S. Inf.

PERRINE.—At Trenton, N. J., May 2, 1895, Mrs. Anna E. Perrine, widow of Gen. Lewis Perrine, and mother of Mrs. Bell, widow of Lieut. James E. Bell, 1st Art., and of Capt. H. P. Perrine, U. S. A., retired.

WICKLIFFE.—At Shelbyville, Ky., April 18th, 1895, in his 76th year, Robert C. Wickliffe, ex-Governor of Louisiana. The deceased was the grandfather of the wife of Lieut. W. C. Muir, U. S. N.

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Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 A. M.; Fulda, Sat., June 22, 10 A. M.;
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SPRING SAILING, 1895.

Embs, Sat., June 29; Trave, Sat., July 6; Havel, Tues., July 9; Saale, Tues., July 16; Trave, Tues., July 23; Lahn, Tues., July 30; Fulda, Tues., Aug. 6; Spree, Tues., Aug. 13.

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JAPANESE ASPIRATIONS.

Under the title of "Our Situation as Viewed from Without," Prof. Goldwin Smith eloquently considers in the "North American Review" for May the various political, financial and social problems at present confronting the American people, and points out the storm centers of danger which may menace the stability of the Congressional system. "Russia and England" form the subject of a noteworthy study by Prof. Arminius Vamböry, in asserting that the recent agreement between these two countries will not effect a permanent cessation of hostilities in Asia. The fifth instalment of the "Personal History of the Second Empire," by Albert D. Vandam, author of "An Englishman in Paris," appears in the "Review," and deals with "The Alliance with England." A paper of special interest is that on "The Future of Japan," by the Japanese Minister at Washington. He shows impressively the purpose which the Mikado's advisers have at heart in applying Western ideas to the development of the Japanese Empire in its internal government and its relation to the world at large. He says: "Whatever may be the merits of our present controversy with China, and however great the advantages we have achieved, I do not believe that any thoughtful Japanese will regard them either as our ultimate object or as the consummation of our hopes. We have attracted the world's notice, it is true, by what we have done in this war; but, with the pride which every patriotic Japanese must take in his coun-

try's success, there must go the wish to show that we are capable of triumphs in peace as well as of victories in war. Military strength and military aptitude are vital factors in the well-being of every nation, but they are not all. The display of these qualities by the Japanese nation may be what has drawn upon them the eye of the world just at present. That would, of course, be only natural. War is spectacular, and when successfully waged becomes a sure title to the respect, if not the esteem, of all mankind. But Japan has not been striving all these years for this one object. Her military affairs have been carefully developed only as an indispensable adjunct to the national welfare. They have not, however, absorbed any greater share of attention than they would have received from any other nation in similar circumstances. We hope that we have made advances in other directions quite as remarkable as in our adoption of Western methods of warfare, and we believe that with us in the future, as in the past, no more consideration will be devoted to questions of military defense and military prestige than a due regard for the honor and welfare of the Empire may require."

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The following is a story of an incident that actually took place at the Marine Barracks, at the Charlestown Navy Yard:

A soldier was one morning brought before the com-

manding officer, charged with the offence of telling a lie to one of the other officers. After the Major had heard the evidence he said to the culprit: "Do you know what will become of you if you tell lies to your officers?"

The soldier quickly replied: "Yes, sir; I shall go to hell."

"Worse than that, sir; worse than that," said the commanding officer. "You will be tried by a naval court martial."—Boston Globe.

Our Ambassador to England, Mr. Bayard, presided at the annual dinner, May 1, of King's College Hospital, London, and responding to the toast "The President of the United States," made a patriotic speech, which was loudly cheered. Referring to the hospital's record of 25,000 patients, he remarked that the regular Army of the U. S. was only 25,000 strong. "But," he said, "the spirit which makes the Army small is also able to make it large." (Cheers.) His dear countryman, Holmes, Mr. Bayard said, had drawn a fine picture of the American Nation. The Ambassador quoted the stanzas ending with the line, "Our duty is to save," which was applauded loudly. "An Army with this duty must be hailed with gratitude by all men everywhere, but nowhere more than in the lands occupied by the great race speaking the same mother tongue. As the representative of the Army, whose banner bore the poet's words, he would drink to the continued prosperity of the hospital."

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